THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,712—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-8	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
				Friday.
L GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th „
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th „
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th „
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
BL ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th „
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	20th Sept.
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th „
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

[illegible] Handbooks of Information and other particulars
[illegible]ding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
[illegible]n House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

USTRO- HUNGARIAN LOYD'S S. N. Co.

TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING
ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible] (new)..	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
[illegible]	L. Lemisich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

[illegible]tewardess on board of every Steamer.

[illegible] OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]DISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

[illegible] available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible]INDISI..	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

[illegible] *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

[illegible] TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] Single and Return Tickets are issued
[illegible]d Rates, including the railway journey
[illegible]MBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd
[illegible] the 24th of each month.
[illegible]heir luggage are conveyed free o[illegible]
[illegible]any's steam launch on the day o[illegible]

[illegible] TO RED SEA PORTS.

[illegible]ptain. Tons. H. P. To sail o[illegible]
[illegible]dos........3,500 550 10th Sept.
[illegible]owa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port

[illegible]OMBO, PENANG,
[illegible]ND HONGKONG.

[illegible]n. Tons. H.P. To sail on
[illegible]speris.....4,200 600 14th Sept.
[illegible]ed on board after sunset on t[illegible]
[illegible]lars, freight, passage, &c., apply [illegible]

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible]se, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Capt. FRAME, will SAIL from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th September. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Pasengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889. Agents.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th September, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 10th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	19	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	10	8	

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	22	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	12	0	

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.

Rs.
Glass Jugs...28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	26	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	14	0	

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	30	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	16	0	

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	35	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	18	8	

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour, and deliciously soft to the taste.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	45	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	24	0	

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour and bouquet.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	39	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	21	0	

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	46	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	24	8	

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine full flavour.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	34	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	18	8	

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	38	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	21	0	

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich delicious bouquet.

	Rs.	a.	
Bottles	46	0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles	25	0	

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.	Has met with Great Approval. Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality. It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs. The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands. Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour and an Agreeable Odour. The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the above
CELEBRATED CIGARS.
PRICES.

		Per 100 Rs.	a.
FLOR DE COROMANDEL,	No. 1	4	0
Do.	„ 2	3	12
Do.	„ 3	3	8
Do.	6 inches long	5	4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular Instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates, and again in the most humid, they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*

Price, Rs. 650.
Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,
or
on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other ublications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES & SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
20	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	11	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
20	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	11	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
25	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	19	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
33	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	17	
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
21	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	11	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
24	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	8
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
33	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	17	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.

An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Estephe	18	0	...	
Chianti	18	0	...	
Margaux Bijou	20	0	...	
Fronsac	20	0	12	0
Moulis	28	0	16	0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	...	
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	0	20	0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	...	
BURGUNDY—				
Beaume	24	0	13	0
Pomard	24	0	13	0
Volnay	32	0	18	0
Chambertin	30	0	16	0
Do. Extra Fine	60	0	33	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hochheimer, specially selected	23	0	12	8
Geisenheimer	26	0	15	0
Scharlachberg	42	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	50	0	27	0
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
CHABLIS—				
Montrachet	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Jerez Competidor	22	0	...	
Do. Favorita	37	8	...	
Amontillado	30	0	...	
Cardinal	35	0	...	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	...	

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
PORT—				
Vino de Porto	21	0	...	
Invalid's	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	39	0	...	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co.'s	36	0	20	0
Silery	42	0	24	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Russeau's	52	0	30	0
Moet & Co.'s	55	8	33	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880	70	0	36	0
SAUTERNE—				
Preignac	35	0	20	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maiguen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	...	
Do. do. very aged	48	0	...	
T. Prunier's *	36	0	...	
„ **	42	0	...	
„ ***	48	0	...	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	25	8	...	
Banff Whisky (Genuine Highland Malt)	24	0	...	
The "Glen"	30	0	...	
Old Head (Irish)***	24	0	...	
Do. do. ****	26	0	...	
Uam Var (liqueur)	30	0	...	
Bull	35	0	...	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			2	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS
OF
MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTGART, ESTABLISHED 1809.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.

(HIGHEST AWARD.)

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.

PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.

OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.

PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner
BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

"THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE.
For cash with order, Rs. 710.	For cash with order, Rs. 780.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792 ; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864 ; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500 ; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA. } **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** { 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks,
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	Natural and
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a car[illegible] admixture of the best and milde[illegible] with the pure extract of th[illegible] They will be foun[illegible] derangement [illegible] action o[illegible] ti[illegible] [illegible] the[illegible] serv[illegible] secre[illegible] gouty m[illegible] ing in the b[illegible] the kidneys—t[illegible] of so much disco[illegible] on body and mind. [illegible] luxuries of the table, [illegible] useful, occasioning no pain [illegible] meet with an unusual quantity [illegible] matter in the stomach and bow[illegible] on their arrival in India or Chi[illegible] commended as a preservative against [illegible] orders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasio[illegible] use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, that day being a public holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE CO. Ld.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share for the year ending 30th June 1889 will be paid to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
DAVID SASSOON and Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT manufacture best CHECKS for LADIES' WEAR at Prices varying from Annas 6 to Re. 1 per yard. Width 27, 30, 32, and 34 inches. The Cloth will be cut in any length and supplied in Bombay free of all forwarding charges, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

ALPINE CONSERVE.

TO BRAIN WORKERS.

TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.

One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.

Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.

PER POT Re. 1.

Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

NOTICE is hereby given that BEG MAHOMED HAJEE ABD REHMAN has contracted to sell All that piece of Pension and Tax land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under collector's old No. 152, new No. 1355, old survey No. 502, and new survey No. 7573, containing by admeasurement 226 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate on the east side of Moogbhat Lane, in the registration district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, No. 692, Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the part of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Alla Udeen Jeetayker, on the west by the said Moogbhat Lane, on the north partly by the property of the late Sukaram Pandoosett and others, and partly by the house of Wooma, widow of Dadoba Sadasivjee, and on the south by the property of Bapu Mohunjee, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rehman. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale, or otherwise are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any. Dated this 29th day of August 1889.

CRAWFORD AND BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petitions for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Keroba Narayen Bhende, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAMCHANDRA KEROBA and NARAYEN KEROBA, Sons of the deceased ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 23rd day of Aug. 1889.
Messrs. CHITNIS and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 4,50,000 Indian maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon on WEDNESDAY, 16th October 1889.—1st Thulam 1065. when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Commercial Agent on an eight-anna stamp-paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

	Maunds.
Alleppey	2,40,000.
Quilon	1,00,000.
Moonambum	40,000.
Trevandrum	70,000.

7. The salt shall be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns noted in the margin at the cost of the contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April 1890.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian maund.

At Moonambum, Quilon, and Trevandrum weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment, except 3 pies per maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt, and must be strictly complied with.

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Commercial Agent, specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded [illegible] the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

[illegible] On production of the original certificates, the Bom[illegible]ment will permit the contractor to export free [illegible]ayment of 3 pies per maund as much [illegible]d to procure. The quantity shipped [illegible]ntered in the certificate in the [illegible] and in the duplicate and will [illegible]ommercial Agent. [illegible] Commercial Agent to [illegible]hipped has been [illegible]port duty [illegible] found [illegible] Bom- [illegible] from the [illegible]vernment paper [illegible]dred maunds will [illegible]act is entered into, to [illegible] recover the duty on [illegible] fulfilment of the contract. [illegible] be paid as each shipment [illegible]s of Bombay salt will be exhibited [illegible]d only such salt must be supplied. [illegible] quality will be rejected, and any salt [illegible] be paid for at the selling price that may [illegible]vail at the time of import and taken back by the [illegible]ntractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE, Commercial Agent,
Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 12th August 1889.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NO FAMILY should now be without our Kioto Dinner Set for 6 persons in 30 pieces for Rs. 16 only. Cheapest ever offered to the public for the quality and pattern.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ORANGE PEKOE, pure and unadulterated "Sirocco" Dried Darjeeling Tea, rich, fragrant, and mellow, at Rs. 1-4 per lb.—BULL and Co., No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all the lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a EUROPEAN SPINNING MASTER for a MILL at Ahmedabad. State salary and antecedents. Address "M.," care of this paper.

A MILL MANAGER, who is a thoroughly practical COTTON SPINNER and MANUFACTURER, will shortly be at liberty for a similar post.—Address, WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-: Postage, 4 annas.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1889, at 1 p.m., to consider the question of the increasing number of Cotton Contracts that are now being made on the so-called "Railway Delivery Terms," and to discuss what steps should be adopted in connection therewith.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Bombay, 27th August, 1889. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is AUTHORIZED by the NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK BAHADUR, of Hyderabad (Deccan), to give public notice that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Vacha, or any other person whatsoever, in the name of his late Brother, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, after the 5th of July last, on which date his deceased Brother left Poona for Hyderabad.

A. W. FORBES,
Attorney for the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk.
Hyderabad, 28th August 1889.

A FEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS, including Judgeships, are to be made in a State in Kattyawar. Salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Applications with testimonials are invited before 10th September from men who have passed the LL.B., Subordinate Judges' or District Pleaders' examination. Address "B. JUDICIAL," care of this paper.
Bombay, 30th August 1889.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES
(IN LIQUIDATION).

THE Undersigned requests that all claims against the above Company may be sent in with vouchers for examination and payment within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

E. R. FRELBORN,
Liquidator.
11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our firm at
75, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. TH. ILLEK and MR. M. OSTERMAYER are AUTHORIZED TO SIGN the firm by procuration.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
London and Calcutta.
1st September 1889.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 30th June 1889 has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd September 1889 at the Registered Office of the Company on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August 1889.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per share and Bonus on shareholders' contributions for the year ending 30th June 1889 have been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd September 1889 at the registered Office of the Company, on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August 1889. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th August 1889.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT MANDVI, CUTCH,
A WROUGHT-IRON TITAN STEAM CRANE.

THIS Crane is placed on an under framing or carriage of 14 feet gauge with 12-feet clear headway in the centre. It is capable of working loads of 18 tons (Crane tested to 23 tons). The jib has a maximum radius of 33½ feet, minimum radius of 12 feet. The Crane can lift 18-ton loads, and lowers by steam or brake; can traverse the load horizontally between the maximum and minimum radii, can turn the jib through an arc of 60° and can travel the whole structure backwards and forwards with full load.

Attached to the end of the jib, on a separate carriage, is a Wild's Patent ½-yard Dredger, worked by a special lifting barrel on the Crane engine. Weight of Crane about 65 tons. The Crane was made by Stothert and Pitt of Bath in 1884, and is in good condition. For further information apply to the Dewan of Cutch, Bhuj, Cutch, or to Mr. W. S. McClelland, M.I.C.E., Maudvi, Cutch, or Jamnagar, Kathiawad.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
Dewan of Cutch.
Cutch Dewan's Office, Bhuj, 10th August 1889.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK ING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise of diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pavé*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
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Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..
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Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..
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St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	" ..
Margaux	" 20 0	" ..
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Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31
BRANDY.		
H Montrec's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. [illegible]
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	"
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 4	"
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 5	"
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" *	" 22 8	
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 [illegible]	
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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 [illegible]	
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 [illegible]	
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 [illegible]	
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French Vermouth	Rs. [illegible]	
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Ditto ditto	[illegible]	
Finest Kummel	" 3[illegible]	
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Spinage in Water [illegible]
Mushrooms [illegible]
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	982½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,010
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	819
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.............	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press......	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co...........	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co............	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press...........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 142
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.'..........	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	310
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	367½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	58
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	90
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. M. Mody & Co......					48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	130
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co...................	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	730
erar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
ntral India S. & W. Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,170
of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,010
ba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
naught Mills Ld..	840	00	500	Rs. 15	650
rla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
id Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	515
n Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
mpress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	660xd.
Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
rdon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
zerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,000	1,000	–	..
zerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
industan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
ward & Bullough ills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650xd.
ghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
ad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
g, Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
otton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	580xd.
fg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	310
s Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	665xd
& W. inal..	600	50			100
sed ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Ld....	..	900	1,000	–	775
W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	960
W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
jee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	970
ing	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	149xd.
....	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,060
W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
g.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,655
g.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
n g.	1,300	10	100		10
rn	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
o	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	395
.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
	2,189		125	...	30
	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	805
	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
	1,716	500	500	...	450
		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
	4,000	500	500	..	385
	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
	800	500	500		..
	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
n Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
ce of Wales........	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolas	„ 248
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 288
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	„ 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	„ 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch..........	„ 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-15
Pekin	„ 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98 13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent........................	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872..................	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds..	96¾

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 31, 1889.)

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr F E Warde, Assist Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twelve days, under the provisions of Section II Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

The privilege leave granted to Lieut C V F Townshend, Offg Sqdn Officer and Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Central India Horse, is extended to the 4th Sept, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENL, RAJPUTANA.

Major E A Fraser, M S C, and First Assist to the Agent to the Gov-Genl in Rajputana, is granted eighty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th Sept, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut-Col P W Smith, GLI, Bengal, and Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave to the 31st October, 1889.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Orion (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday :—Tanjore (s), from Jedda; Byculla (s), Rangoon; and Java (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Thames (s), for Aden and London; Rufford Hall (s), Kurrachee; and Jason (s), Cuddalore.

NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf will close at Karachi to-day at 8 p.m.

ALPINE conserve is one of the few essentially Indian patent medicines, and is the invention and sole property of a Bombay manufacture. From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that it is a cure for a thousand and one of the many thousand ills that flesh is heir to.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—Two curious instances of mimicry, observed by Mr. W. E. Hart. Notes on man-eating tigers, by Mr. Reginald Gilbert.

THE GRANT ROAD MURDER.—Biaree *alias* Piaree, the Mahomedan woman who is charged with having on the 5th July killed another woman named Koolsum in a chawl at Grant Road, was yesterday formally committed to stand her trial at the coming Sessions, which opens on the 10th instant.

A DISTRESSED HUSBAND.—Hurree Babajee, a denizen of Khandawady, reported to the police on Monday that his wife, a young woman, named Luxmee, who was somewhat eccentric in character, left her home on Thursday last and had not since returned. At the time of her disappearance she had on her person several silver ornaments.

A DRUNKEN ACROBAT.—On the night before last a man named Shaik Dawood Abdoola, who said he was a compositor in a printing office, was found by a police sepoy amusing a crowd in the street by trying to stand on his head. A sepoy, after looking at the performance for a little while, came to the conclusion that the acrobat was suffering from too much strong liquor and marched him off. Abdoola admitted that he was drunk, but had gone and taken too much liquor owing to his wife's refusal to stay with him. He was let off with one day's imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Luximan Succaram, a servant, robbed his master, Shaik Hussain Hyder, of Rs. 55. He then got together a few friends, and went down to Cheera Bazaar, where he bought them and himself a new outfit. Arrayed in their festive plumes, the party went to Thana, where they spent the time merrily till all the money was spent. Luximan and his friends had then to pawn their clothes to get back to Bombay. Luximon hardly arrived here when he was arrested by the police. Mr. Ryan, before whom he was placed, sent him to the Common Gaol for three months to repent at leisure of his folly.

A PICK-POCKET'S RUSE.—On Monday night while a procession was *en route* through the native town, one of the processionists, the youthful son of a man, named Nathu Nancy, fell from his horse. One of the crowd, named Vizzaram Jetha, offered to assist the father in lifting the son on horseback again, and while doing so Nathu felt the stranger put his hand into his pocket, and draw out a pearl necklace valued at Rs. 425. He was just making off with his valuable spoil when he was arrested. On being charged with the theft before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, he admitted his guilt, and there being also six previous convictions recorded against him, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PORT TRUST BYE-LAWS.—Mr. Conroy, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, accompanied by Mr. James Hill, of the firm of Messrs. Hill and Grennan, and said his client, Mr. Hill, had been served with a summons for infringing the Port Trust bye-laws, but as Mr. Hill required to go to Karachi [illegible] 20th instant. The Magistrate was of opinion it would be quite sufficient if Mr. Conroy appeared himself. However, as Mr. Hill was desirous of being in court whilst the case was being heard, it was left to Mr. Conroy to arrange with Mr. Little, who was conducting the case for the prosecution, a day for proceeding with the case.

AN OLD SERVANT TURNS DISHONEST.—Ballia Mullia, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Dunnett and Company, saddlers, Fort, was brought before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of theft. On Thursday he was caught by a hamal walking out of the shop with a piece of leather, valued at Rs. 5, concealed under his coat, and handed over to the manager. The manager, who appeared in court, said he did not wish that his worship should deal severely with the accused, who had been an honest and faithful servant in the employ of the firm for about fifteen years. Ballia in defence said he was not guilty of the offence. He was, he alleged, prevailed upon to take the piece of leather by one Chunoo, the foreman. Mr. Cooper, addressing the prisoner, said he would have passed sentence of six months' imprisonment but for the excellent character given him. He therefore sentenced Ballia to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THIEVING TO REDEEM STOLEN PROPERTY.—A young lad named Witha Bannia was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with stealing two toe-rings, a watch, and an umbrella from an old woman named Suleka, residing at Colaba. It was in the month of May last, the old woman said that one day she missed the articles from her room. Nothing was known as to where they had disappeared to until a few days ago, the accused, who had also disappeared at the time of the supposed theft, was caught in Bombay. It appears that he has been away from Bombay in the interval, and the prisoner stated he committed no theft, but he got the watch and umbrella from the old woman to redeem the toe-rings which had been pledged with a Marwarree. It turned out, however, that the prisoner stole the toe-rings, pledged them, and then stole the umbrella and watch to redeem the rings. He was found guilty and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue on the body of one Rama Khooshaba, who was killed in new Hanooman Lane by the fall of a beam on his head. The deceased, who was 60 years of age, went on Monday morning last to bathe at a well in the lane, and after his ablutions was returning home with a bucket of water. In passing near the ruins of a house belonging to Permanandass Jeewandass, he accidentally struck with the bucket one of the posts supporting a loose cross beam, which fell with a crash on the old man's head and killed him on the spot. It appeared from the evidence that the ruins have been standing in their present state for the last four years, during which time they have been a source of great danger to pedestrians using the lane as a thoroughfare. Mr. Smith, the acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, stated that the inspector of the ward, Muncherjee Eduljee, made no report to him of the dangerous condition of the ruins. It was the duty of the inspector to have done so. The enquiry has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT CASE AT DAMAUN.—Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody, manager of the Apollo Hotel, appeared yesterday before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court with Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and applied for a copy of the information laid against him by a person calling himself Pherozeshah Muncherjee Dadishett on the 28th August last. Mr. Craigie, in making the application, read to his worship the para. which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 29th August last, under the head of " Alleged Assault at Damaun," and also read extracts from the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, of the same date, which purported to give the information at greater detail, and informed the Magistrate that although it was true that some sort of relationship existed between the man Perosjee and his client, who was the manager and part proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, and that there was some dispute between the parties about the village Warkoond, the allegation of assault and similar allegations made in the information of the said Perosjee, and to which wide publicity had been given, were entirely unfounded and deliberate falsehoods, and it was necessary, in the interest of Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody, that they should be publicly contradicted. Mr. Craigie pointed out a feeble, venerable-looking, old gentleman, and informed the Magistrate that that gentleman, who was nearly on the verge of 80 years, was Mr. Sorabjee Jamasjee Lala, who, it was alleged, had joined in assaulting Perosjee. The Magistrate granted Mr. Craigie's application.

CRICKET.

YOUNG HINDU C. C. *VS.* ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CRICKET CLUB.

THE captain of the Young Hindu C. C., having succeeded in bringing out a fair team for the first time during this season, defeated the Anglo-Portuguese C. C. by 114 runs. The captain of the Anglo-Portuguese C. C., having won the toss, sent in their opponents to bat, who scored 143 runs. The chief contributors to the score were Messrs. G. S. Nayak (32); K. M. Vijayakar (27); P. L. Paranjpe (27); R A. Vyavaharkar and W. R. Pilgamkar, all of whom played very fine cricket.

The Anglo-Portuguese C. C. then began their innings and scored only 29 runs, Mr. Jeoffries' 16 being the top score. For the Young Hindu C. C. Mr. H. N. Navalkar bowled remarkably well, taking 8 wickets at the loss of only 16 runs. The Anglo-Portuguese C. C., being left behind by 114 runs, had to follow on and scored 47 runs for 6 wickets. The following is the full score :—

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

Vyavaharkar b Pinto	23
Pilgamkar c and b Pinto	10
Vijayakar c Lopes b Jeoffries	27
Nayak, run out	32
Vijayakar, run out	2
Paranjpe, run out	27
Kale b Pinto	0
Vijayakar b Fernandes	7
Navalkar b Pinto	3
Trilokekar b Fernandes	1
Dharadhar, not out	1
Extras	10
Total...	143

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jeoffries c Vijayakar b Navalkar	16	b Navalkar	1
Pinto, run out	0	c Pilgamkar b Dharadhar	5
M A DeMello c Dharadhar b Navalkar	0	b Dharadhar 19	
Lopes c Trilokekar b Navalkar	1	to bat	0
F DeMello, not out	8	b Navalkar 10	
Pinto b Navalkar...........	0	b Navalkar	3
DeSouza c and b Navalkar...........................	0	not out........................	0
Saldhana c Vijayakar b Navalkar	0	b Vijayakar................	3
Brutus, b Nayak	0	to bat	0
Fernandes b Navalkar ...	2	not out.........................	2
Julius b Navalkar	0	to bat	
Extras	2	....	4
Total...	29	Total...	47

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE Royal Artillery cricketers suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, as the following scores will show :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Maj Stopford b Boileau.........	3	not out	14
Capt Moberly b Boileau.........	3	b Boileau	2
Gunr Smith b Clark	0		
Gunr Bourke c George b Clarke	1	not out	11
Capt Sir J White Jervis c Treacher b Clark	0		
Gunr Green b Clark	0		
A R Froom, not out	1	b Boileau	3
Corp Elliott c George b Clark.	0		
Gunr Rowley b Boileau	0		
Trumpt Hartley b Boileau ...	0		
Corp Ferguson b Boileau	0		
Extras : 2 byes, 1 leg-bye...	3	2 byes.	2
Total.......	11	Total...	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark............	30	5	3	5
R W Boileau	29	3	4	5

2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark............	40	10	3	0
R W Boileau	45	19	3	2
W George	5	1	0	0

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

G W Treacher b Froom	18
R W Boileau b Froom................................	0
W George not out.......................................	38
F J Clark b Smith..	6
H J Harrington c Jervis b Elliott......	11
A Sharp b Smith	10
E Waller, not out...	1
W McClumpha W H Walmesley H Row } did not bat..............	...
Byes..............................	13
Total......	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Ferguson ...	20	16	1	0
Froom ...	75	28	2	3
Smith ...	80	34	5	2
Elliott ...	15	9	1	1

PROPRIETARY CLUB *VS.* INDEPENDENT C. C.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on Sunday last, resulting in a win for the Proprietarians by 11 runs on the first innings. The following are the scores :—

PROPRIETARY CLUB.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jijina c Punthaky b Tapia	0	c Bulsara b Tapia...	16
Sunjana c Bulsara b Tapia	5	b Tapia	7
Mehta b Daboo	4	c Daruvala b Daboo.	0
Oonvala b Daboo	0	l-b-w Daruvala	2
Vajifdar b Daboo	0	b Daruvala	35
Satin b Daboo	3	c Daboo b Tapia ...	3
Banaji c Afin b Daboo ...	7	c Daboo b Tapia ...	0
Taleyarkhan c Bulsara b Daboo	5	c Bulsara, b Punthaky	9
Munshookh b Tapia	0	c Daruvala b Daboo	1
Kurunjia, not out...........	5	not out..................	4
Jusavala b Daboo	0	run out	1
Hadow c Daboo b Tapia .	0	(absent)	0
Extras	18		13
Total......	57	Total...	91

INDEPENDENT.

First Innings.

Leila b Jusavala	1
Bulsara c Satin b Jusavala..........................	1
Khumbata run out	2
Daruvalla b Taleyarkhan	2
Tapia b Taleyarkhan	0
Punthaky c Vajifdar b Taleyarkhan	17
Daruvala c Erach b Taleyarkhan	12
Daboo b Jusavala..	0
Topelia c Jusavala b Taleyarkhan	1
Afinvala c Vajifdar b Taleyarkhan	2
Daruvala not out	2
Bhugvagar run out	1
Extras...............................	5
Total...	46

A "FASTING WOMAN'S" TRICKS.

A STRANGE story comes from the Tyrol. In a pretty cottage situated in the mountain village of Radein, on the Cavalese high road, lives Veronica Daneva, a peasant woman, unmarried, who for the last four years has been confined to her bed, and has taken no food. Every Friday after mass she falls into a state of coma, from which she can only be roused by the priest after divine service. So much has been said about this marvellous case, that hundreds of visitors daily wend their way to Radein and return amazed and perplexed with what they have seen. One lady, however, seems to have bent on solving the mystery, and thus divulges the result of her observations :—" When I went to visit her it struck me as rather suspicious that our party should be made to wait sometime outside the house before we were admitted, apparently in order that the necessary preparations might be made. On entering we found a woman of about thirty lying on a bed in a neatly-arranged room. The bed and linen were irreproachably clean. The woman's face was as white as wax. On her forehead there were a number of red-coloured drops, said to be blood-sweat, but which were quite symmetrically placed, and seemed to have dried conveniently so as not to soil the bed-clothes. She appeared to be unconscious and motionless. Her eyes were turned heavenwards, and she made no answer when spoken to; but in the course of about half an hour her eyes lost their previous fixedness, and the colour returned to her cheeks. Our impression is that when the woman expects visitors, by some means or other she sets herself into a state of lethargy. A pot of red colour, which we happened to discover on a bench outside, accounts for the 'blood drops' on her face."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Chapman, 2nd Lieut, Bo R A, off leave, from Poona.

SEPT 1ST.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from England.

Ahmed, Surgn-Major, Bl, 28th Regt P. I, on privileg leave, from Umballa.

Jones, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Durham, on leave, from Poona.

Herbert, Capt, Bo, ADC, on leave, from Poona.

SEPT 2ND.

Warburton, Surgn-Major, Bl, IMI, on privilge leave from Kapurthala.

Rainsford, Lieut, MS, 30th MI, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

Dallas, Capt, Bo, RE, on leave, from Poona.

SEPT 3RD.

Howard, Major, MS, Rifle Bde, on sick leave, from Toungoo.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Dennys, Lieutenant, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Weldon, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, off leave, to Madras.

Herbert, Capt, Bo A D C, off leave, to Poona.

Rainsford, Lieut, Ms, 30th M I, on sick leave, to England.

King-Hall, Capt, Bl 1st Reg Munster Fusrs, to join 1st Battn, to England.

Warburton, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M D, on privilage leave to England.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 4th September, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30. p.m. on the 5th instant. N. C. officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1889.

The drills ordered for this day and for Friday next are countermanded.

By Order,
J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—200 cwts massoor dall, G M Darumsey; 30 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool, K Khooshal.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—36,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 14,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dunedin s—25 cwts ajuan seed, H S Habib; 100 tons bone meal, A Canjee; 4,000 cwts bone meal, T M Rahimbhoy; 50½ cwts bone meal, Cassum Mahmed; 7 bales tanned hides, J Purdhun; 20 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 105 cwts cotton flies, E Spinner and Co; 12 cwts ivory, E Papia; 36 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst; 6 bales tanned hides H Jumal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—60 cwts cloves and 400 cwts copra, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strath Clyde s—160 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 475 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, the Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—8 tons scantling, A Mackenzie.

FOR VENICE.

Co; 1,999 cwts linseed, Tod, Durant and Co.

Orion s—1,203 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—60 bales twist, The National Spinning and Weaving Co. of India, Ld; 38 bales twist, Framroze Rustom Papa; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 122 bales twist, O Khetsee; 1,097 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 830 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebram; 54 bales twist N J Sassoon and Co.

Kashgar s—114 bales twist, N J Abraham; 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 25 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and M Co. Ld; 31 bales twist, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s,—55 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 24 bales twist, O Khetsee.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s,—63 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 24 bales twist, O Khetsie; 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Kashgar s,—32 bales twist, K Hurmukrai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s,—143 bales twist, F R Papa; 40 bales twist The National Spinning and Weaving Co of India Ld.

Kashgar s—150 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Malda s—107 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—69 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1862.

THE Town Council beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received to date :—

	Rs.
J P Correa (in memory of)........................	50
The Hon Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt	25
The Hon F L Latham, MA, BL	20
The Hon F Forbes Adam, CIE	10
The Hon Sir C Sargent, Kt, MA, BL	10
The Hon Mr Justice J Scott, MA, BL	10
The Hon Mr Justice E T Candy, CS, BL ..	10
The Hon S D Sassoon.............................	10
Mr James Jardine, MA, BL....................	10
Mr H Curwen	10
Mr C E Kane..	10
Mr R Gilbert..	10
Mr G Cotton...	10
Mr H W Uloth	10
Mr Sorabjee Framjee Patell	10
Mr J C Anderson, BL	10
Mr G C Scaramanga	10
Mr Gustave Rat, Agent, Maritimes Co......	10
Mr Aug M Misrahi	10
Messrs Muncherjee Framjee Cama & Sons	10
Captain William Crowder	10
A C...	10
The Hon Nowrojee N Wadia, CIE	5
Khan Bahadur C M Cursetjee, BA, BL ...	5
Mr Byramjee Jejeebhoy, CSI	5
Mr W E Hart, BA, BL	5
Mr E B Carroll, MICE............................	5
Mr H Couldrey.......................................	5
Mr L Penny, CE	5
Mr James W Wilkinson	5
Mr F Bozzoni	5
Mr D E Wacha.......................................	5
Mr Nansee Khairaz	5
Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros..........	5
Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund.	5

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Lewis Gonsalves, treasurer, and acknowledged in one of the local newspapers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head " Pressure " gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head " Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head " Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head " Rainfall " gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.			Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·694	+ ·040	+ ·009	W	2	81·2	92·5	7·	—1·0	72	3	...	24·23	+1·70
Agra ...	29·739	+ ·067	+ ·037	W	5	81·2	94·0	76·0	—1·9	74	...	...	22·74	—2·16
Allahabad ...	29·729	+ ·046	+ ·034	N W	6	81·3	86·5	74·6	—3·1	83	1	0·05	28·41	+0·96
Jhansi ...	29·751	+ ·058	+ ·055	W	4	78·5	90·4	74·4	—1·6	70	...	...	27·33	—3·65
Jacobabad ...	29·550	— ·045	— ·076	E S E	2	80·1	102·9	75·8	—4·1	80	...	...	3·91	+1·03a
Karachi ...	29·738	+ ·041	+ ·021	W	18	81·0	89·7	76·8	—1·2	72	3	...	...	... b
Ajmere ...	29·786	+ ·043	+ ·046	W	9	75·3	86·7	73·6	—0·7	82	2	...	21·66	+2·15c
Deesa ...	29·829	+ ·063	+ ·079	S S W	11	77·3	90·6	70·4	—4·3	85	3	...	26·96	+2·80
Rajkot ...	29·810	+ ·029	+ ·049	W	11	79·4	91·0	71·4	—2·3	84	2	...	23·82	—1·58
Neemuch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	29·863	+ ·052	+ ·094	WS W	3	75·3	84·7	68·1	—2·7	84	8	...	21·83	—3·73
Saugor ...	29·796	+ ·048	+ ·058	W S W	6	74·3	85·4	69·6	—2·5	80	...	...	52·57	+17·72
Jubbulpore ...	29·833	+ ·044	+ ·090	W	3	76·7	86·5	72·6	—1·1	85	3	...	61·47	+13·63
Hoshangabad...	29·854	+ ·040	+ ·090	W S W	3	75·9	87·3	72·6	—0·8	91	8	...	46·57	+2·54
Khandva ...	29·857	+ ·046	+ ·089	W	7	76·8	85·2	71·8	—1·5	82	...	...	22·29	—1·18
Raipur ...	29·797	+ ·036	+ ·079	WS W	10	79·5	88·4	75·0	+0·3	85	7	...	38·02	—3·60
Nagpur ...	29·826	+ ·034	+ ·081	N NW	6	81·2	89·2	75·0	+0·9	73	5	...	28·87	—8·56
Amraoti ...	29·857	+ ·036	+ ·091	N W	6	76·7	89·6	70·8	—1·4	84	4	...	21·58	—4·78
Akola ...	29·854	+ ·029	+ ·076	N W	7	78·4	89·0	72·7	—0·2	74	5	...	23·69	—1·25
Surat ...	29·858	+ ·026	+ ·064	W	L	81·1	91·1	78·0	+1·3	89	2	...	31·84	—1·79
Malegaon ...	29·861	+ ·041	+ ·058	S S W	9	78·9	89·9	68·2	—2·7	67	7	...	9·83	—5·01
Bombay ...	29·887	+ ·021	+ ·050	E S E	9	79·4	86·4	76·0	—0·4	90	6	0·27	69·14	—1·35c
Poona ...	29·907	+ ·012	+ ·058	Calm	11	74·2	87·0	68·4	—0·3	79	8	...	13·71	—2·39
Sholapur ...	29·901	+ ·017	+ ·062	W	11	77·2	94·2	72·5	+2·8	73	6	...	14·07	—5·53
Ratnagiri ...	29·895	+ 0·08	+ ·045	E	6	82·8	86·4	74·4	—0·3	75	10	0·12	100·15	+7·60
Belgaum ...	29·919	+ ·028	+ ·044	W	5	69·9	80·8	68·8	+3·2	90	10	...	33·37	—0·59
Goa ...	29·900	+ ·020	...	WN W	7	79·0	85·0	77·0	...	95	10	...	80·51	...
Karwar ...	29·910	+ ·004	+ ·017	S W	M	76·1	84·2	74·2	—4·5	92	10	...	141·46	+35·38
Mangalore ...	29·905	+ ·021	— ·002	Calm	3	77·9	83·8	73·9	—0·1	93	7	0·82	101·87	—2·06
Calicut ...	29·933	+ ·015	+ ·005	N W	8	76·5	82·7	75·1	...	94	9	...	72·74	—12·41
Cochin ...	29·928	+ ·002	— ·006	NN W	M	78·5	83·2	75·2	+1·1	89	10	...	57·54	—23·07
Bangalore ...	29·919	+ ·031	+ ·072	W	3	68·5	80·0	65·0	—0·3	94	8	0·88	19·39	+2
Secunderabad .	29·912	+ ·030	+ ·075	N W	5	73·0	84·1	69·9	—0·3	86	8	0·01	19·15	
Masulipatam ...	29·875	+ ·056	+ ·096	Calm	3	79·3	96·6	75·1	—2·3	93	10	0·01	25·63	
Bellary ...	29·970	+ ·060	+ ·123	Calm	4	74·0	87·4	73·3	+0·3	98	10	0·18	7·4	
Cuddapah ...	29·944	+ ·041	...	WN W	...	73·8	92·0	69·0	...	90	10	1·39	28·4	
Madras ...	29·882	+ ·017	+ ·023	S S W	8	81·7	83·7	77·6	+0·7	75	10	...	10·5	
Coimbatore ...	29·960	+ ·011	+ ·050	S	4	73·6	85·4	70·3	—0·4	86	7	...	3	
Trichinopoly ...	29·926	+ ·018	+ ·056	WN W	4	79·3	95·5	73·4	—1·7	82	10	0·45		
Negapatam ...	29·887	+ ·011	+ ·032	Calm	4	80·9	89·5	76·7	+0·5	84	9	0·10		
Colombo ...	29·932	— ·017	— ·005	S E	10	82·5	85·0	76·5	...	77	8	0·03		

In column " Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H
a Sultry. *b* Dust-haze. *c* Passing showers during day. *d* Sea slight. *e* Dark gloo
f Threatening weather. *g* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has again increased everywher except at Jacobabad and Colombo, at which station there has been a moderate decrease. The rise has generally been moderate, but in the Panjab and North-West Provinces, and locally at Indore, Masulipatam and Bellary it has been brisk. In consequence of the fall at Jacobabad and the rise at other stations, gradients over Sind have increased very considerably and the winds are still cyclonic there. The isobars indicate the presence of a barometric depression to the north-eastwards of the North-West Provinces, and pressure still remains nearly uniform over the greater part of the Peninsula. Pressure is considerably below the normal average at Jacobabad, and slightly so at Mangalore and Cochin. Everywhere else it is above the mean of the day, particularly in Berar, the North-West Provinces, and locally at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, Calm is reported from Negapatam, Bellary. Masulipatam, Mangalore and Poona, and southerly winds are blowing at Coimbatore. On the West Coast, at Ratnagiri and Bombay, the winds have veered to east [illegible] south-south-westerly to north-north-westerly winds are blowing. At Raipur, Rajkot, Agra, Allahabad and Karachi the wind velocity is more than the average, and elsewhere it is somewhat less than usual. The wind observations at 8 A. M. this morning show that the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karachi, 14 miles at Allahabad, 16 miles at Ajmere and Akola, 20 at Raipur, 12 at Rajkot, and 10 at Hoshangabad. The maximum temperature is generally above the

mean of the day in the Panjab,
India, Berar, the Central Provin
Presidency, and locally at Agra,
Masulipatam and Trichinopoly.
stations it is below it. The only i
are a deficiency, of 10° at Mad
6° at Masulipatam and Shol
maximum readings exceeding
Jacobabad, 95° at Trichinopo
Sholapur and Agra, 92° at D
and 91° at Surat, Deesa, Rajk
mean temperature of the d
decreased on the Malabar C
Presidency, Sind, Gujarat, Cent
stations in the Central Province
changes are a rise of 5° at Jha
and a rise of 4° to 5° at Kara
and Coimbatore. Humidity ap
rapidly in the Madras Presiden
and Jacobabad, and moderately
in the Bombay Presidency. G
Skies are [illegible] were yesterday. Lig
than they [illegible] from Secunderabad, M
Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Negapata
Allahabad. On the West Coast r
Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and
only fall exceeding an inch was 1·39
Pressure still continues to be uniform ov
part of the Peninsula, and the general br
is likely to last for the present.

S. H. C. HUTC
Meteorological Reporter for We

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Jason, 1,203 tons, Captain P Euwes, sailed yesterday for Cuddalore, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain T H S Millard, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with her original cargo and Miss Anderson and child, as cabin passengers on board.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain B Vidos, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hongkong with a general cargo and Count Massy as cabin passenger and 12 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain J A Magennis, arrived in harbour yesterday noon from Busreh with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Hon Mr McKinch, Lieut King, Monsieur Giveold, Mr E Marshall, Mr W Pitcher, Mr B Ryan, Mr M P Banajee, and 52 deck passengers.

THE Pilgrim s s Tanjore, 1,452 tons, Captain G Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Jeddah with a general cargo and 991 pilgrim deck passengers on board. During the voyage between Jeddah and Bombay there were 12 deaths on board; also 2 cases of small pox. The Health Officer for the Port of Bombay went on board and ordered those passengers, who were not vaccinated before, to be immediately vaccinated before they could be allowed to leave the ship. After the passengers have left the steamer, all precautions for disinfecting the ship have been ordered.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo........	2051	Morgan	B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dunedin	1418	Wigzell	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Govino	1488	Tyson	M	F. Muir & Co.
„ Labordonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Atkinson	P	H. Cassum & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kashgar.......	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
„ S. Clyde	2151	White	6	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Imperatrix .	2470	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
„ Oriental	989	Lewins	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Lycia	2035	Boyle	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kilwa	993	Shepherd ..	14	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ H. Balckow.	639	Doert	16	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Orion (s)	Vidos	Hongkong, Aug. 16.
3	Tanjore (s).........	Raffin	Jedda, Aug. 22.
	Byculla (s).........	Kendall	Rangoon, Aug. 9.
	Java (s)	Magennis ..	Busreh, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Thames (s).........	Seaton	Aden and London.
	Rufford Hall (s) ..	Millard	Kurrachee.
	Jason (s)	Euwes	Cuddalore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Assam, for Aden and London.
„ Orion, for Trieste, &c.
„ Oriental, for Marmagao.
„ Java, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
„ Tanjore, for Aden, Hodeidah and Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
29 British Yeoman, ship .. White .... New Port, May 18.
W. H. Wilson, barque .. Sproul ... New York, May 15

DEPARTURES.

August 29.—Steamers Rajpootana and Investor.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARB

FOR LONDON.
1418 Dunedin (s), Wigzell.
FOR LIVERPOO
2047 Merton Hall (s), Hughes.
FOR HULL
2005 Apollo (s), Morgan.
FOR ANTW
2102 Lycia (s), Boyle.
FOR GE
3023 R. Rubattino (s), Merello.
FOR DU
2151 Strathclyde (s), White.
FOR TR
2440 Imperatrix (s), Egger
FOR C
1474 Bisagno (s).
1515 Kashgar (s), Gadd
1708 Malwa (s), Brown
1677 Surat (s), DeHorn
1671 Teheran (s), Sams
FOR
1451 Govino (s).
F
1280 La Bourdonnais (s),
1611 Assam (s), Gadd.
FO
2022 Deccan (s), Atkins
FO
1894 Aspatria (s), Veal
FO
1228 Jason (s), Euwis.

DAILY IMPO

FROM

Rufford Hall s—3 cases
and Co; 50 cases school slates, M Ad

FROM LONDON.

Kangra s—17 packages medicine, &c, T H Mooljee &
Co; 45 packages straw boards, S A S Dawood.

Peninsular s—17 cases paper, M A M Shurafally.

Sutlej s—16 bales paper, the *Advocate of India*;
cases musical instruments and music paper
Soundy and Co; 1 case medicine, Thomson an
Taylor; 50 cases wines, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Sutlej s—85 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 7
cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sutlej s—118 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 1
cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clio s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, N Hassonally.

FROM VENICE.

Peninsular s—12 packages soap, A M Hassonally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kangra s—20 packages lanterns, A Rahimbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—11 casks lamps, &c; R Ditmar.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—50 boxes candles, T Bogabhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·7
Temperature of the Air 81
Wet Bulb Thermometer 76
Dew Point 75
Relative humidity of Air .... ·81
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). 4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).... 86
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) 75
General Directions of Wind.* ...SW, W, WNW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours* ....
Fall of Rain..
Total fall during month 0
year ....
Additional fall of rain up to 12 a.m. of 3rd Sept... 0
* From midnight to midnight.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
1 firstrate small engine with portable boiler.
10 cases, each containing 4 dozen quarts, East India Pilsener beer.
5 cases, each containing 8 dozen pints, East India Pilsener beer.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, very quiet and goes well in harness.
The property of a gentleman proceeded to England—
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong Europe-made victoria on C spring.
1 very handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-1, 6 years old, very quiet and fast.
1 very handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years old, very quiet and fast.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plans, &c., &c., the property of R. SIVEWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding on leave.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view from the 8th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE VACANT PIECES of LAND, on PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On behalf of the owners Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following piece of land either in two or three lots, as will suit the convenience of purchasers.
All that piece of land, situate on the east side of Pedder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the south by a private road belonging to the vendors, on the east by a public passage called Gowan, and on the west by Pedder Road.
If the property is sold in two lots, each lot will have a frontage of 145 feet to the west and on Pedder Road, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 3,000 and 2,000 square yards respectively. If sold in three lots, each lot will have a frontage to the west and on the said road of about 96 feet, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 1,900, 1,600 and 1,500 square yards.
For plans, conditions of sale, and other information, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT DOORGADEVI ROAD OR FIRST PATTAN STREET AND ARTHUR ROAD.

Under instructions from Thaker Tricumdas Moolji, Khimji Valubhdas, Moolji Lukmidas Hurivalabhdas Nursidas and Ruttonsey Premji, the trustees of the estate of Canji Khetsey, deceased, and on account and risk of Thaker Dharumsey Vulubhdas, Messrs BENNETT and will on MONDAY the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Auction, on the premises, the following valuable properties :—
t piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or anding thereon, situate at or near the Doorga l or First Pattan Street, on the east side thereof e Fort of Bombay, formerly in the subdistrict of then in the subdistrict of Fort, and now in the f Bombay, containing by admeasurement yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and er old No. 2986, 2987, and new No. 9930, old and 4390, and new Survey No. 5073, and Collector of Municipal rates and under No. 35 and now under Street d Ward No. 7824, and No. 1 and Ward unded as follows that is to say, on the se of Raja Canda, on the north by the ed Doorgadevi Road or First Pattan t by the house of Rais Raju, and on the e called Pattan Road, and which said were and are now in the occupation of ai Dharamsey Vulubhdas.
at piece or parcel of land or ground tenement and the foundation and rected and lying thereon with such erections which shall be made and ing the continuance of this security, ing without the Fort, in the Island and at and on the west side of Arthur y admeasurement 8979 square yards, the books of the collector of Land 151, and new No. 16740, and new sur essed by the collector of assess No. 3901, and Street No. 1-2, and st by the Authur Road afore by the ground of Alliance Spin Company, on the south partly by aldas Tapidass and partly by the lliance Spinning and Weaving Com th partly by the ground of the said Weaving Company, partly by the and partly by the Arthur Road formerly were in the occupation are now in the occupa Valubhdas.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED ERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER.

DAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs, BEN o. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Thaker Tricumdas Moolji, Khimji Valubbdas, ckhmidas, Harivalabhdas Nurseydas and Rut remji (trustees of the estate and effects of the ee Khetsey) and on account and risk of the mort Sonees Paroo Oomersey, Peraji Oomersey and sey Oomersey, the following valuable landed pro
that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with ssuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there ate, lying and being on the north side of the nder Road, in the registration sub-district of tside the Fort, containing by admeasurement e yards, be the same little more or less, the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No 150-151, and bounded as follows, owards the east by the property for is Noor Mohmed, and now of Memon r towards the west by the property on Esmail Khundvani and now of owards the south by the said Musjid d on or towards the north by a d which said premises were former occupation of the mortgagors and
rs and conditions of sale apply to

BENNETT & CO.

1889.

AND COMPANY.
NE STREET.

NE PEARLS.

, the 5th September, at 3 nd Co. will sell by Public ount of the concerned— ut 1,400 chows, in lots to
o-day.
1th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. instructed to sell by Public Fort, close to their auction me carved and plain black ld furniture, a mahogany h safe on stand, pictures, full particulars will appear
3 days before the sale.

NGINE, BOILER, IRON C. AT TANK BUNDER.
th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. e intructed to sell by Public close partnership account— power, in good working order.
et guage, with steel wheels. g, 30 feet broad and 9 feet deep,
teak trunks.
1 new 5-ton patent block, also about 50 tons scrap iron, old fish-plates, angle iron, plate iron, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant's Building, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of THOMAS WALMSLEY, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILLOWNERS, MILL FURNISHERS AND OTHERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE MILL STORES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES, to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. James Greaves and Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th September, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of mill stores, consisting of 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 4½, 5, and 6 inches leather beltings, 5" and 6" canvas beltings, roller skins, mule bandings, throstle bandings, rim bandings, scroll banding, English bundling twine, ¼, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inch, soap stone pickings, 1-inch round canvas, core packings, asbestos, millboard sheets 40" by 40," 16 and 18 oz. roller cloths, shuttles, white leather sewing lace, leather picking bands, oak-tanned buffalo pickers, stripping cards, 9 and 12 inches long collar skewers, 16-inch plain wired and patent shield slubbing tubes, 7 inch patent shield and wired roving tubes, and mason's roving tubes, 5 inch Magenta-colored Rabbeth bobbins, 5 inch green and red weft pins with shields, spindle oil, shafting oil, ring throstle oil, cylinder oil, China clay, one "The Simplex" fire extinguisher, kegs of paint, &c.
Detailed catalogues are published, and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 4, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heart-burn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other

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By order of the mortgagee, Purmanandas Jeevundas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mirzally Akbarkhan Bahadoor and others, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September 1889, sale commencing at 4 p.m., the following immoveable properties, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at or near Umurkharee, in the sub-district of Manvie, on the north side of the Old Jail Road, containing by admeasurement 4,360 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Fazundar or Trustee of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperance, under No. 103, and is bounded on the east by a footpath or passage, on the west by the house of Hajee Mahomed Saladhan, and now of the said Mirza Hussein Allykhan, on the north by a footpath or passage, and on the south by the public Jail Road, together with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses or bungalows and stables erected, built, and standing there on, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September 4, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

A PORTION of Saturday's advance in Consols was lost yesterday, 97⅞ being the quotation wired by Reuter in the evening. A further decline of 1-16d. took place in silver, making the price 42 7-16d. per oz., and 4½ per cent Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent lower, at £69, but Fours were ⅛ higher, at £67. Indian Sterling Loan is quoted at 107⅞, which is a decline of ⅜ per cent since Friday. French Rentes in Paris remained at 85½ ; Exchange on London was 1½ centimes higher, at fcs. 25·27½.

The General Produce Markets were quiet all round yesterday, and with the exception of a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown Rapeseed to arrive, prices both for Seeds and Wheat were quite unchanged. The Sheep Skin sales opened in London with a firmer feeling.

Cotton also closed quiet all round in Liverpool last evening, the total sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, as also were American arrivals for October-November deliveries, but in all other positions, including the nearest, they were 1-64d. lower. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market had been quiet. The New York market was closed.

The quiet tenor of the advices from the other side has been reflected here to-day, and what with this and its having been mail-day, there has been very little business passing on any line. In Cotton the transactions are represented by a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Westerns at Rs. 214 and Bengals at Rs. 185-95 ready stuff ; while in forward contracts for the new crop nothing fresh has transpired, and prices are quite unchanged.

WHEAT continues out of request for export, and only a small business has been reported again to-day in a quiet market, but without any further quotable reduction in rates.

SEEDS are steady in tone, and no further concession in the rates for *Rapeseed* and *Linseed* has been made by dealers ; but enquiry from shippers continues very slack, and transactions have been upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	565	bales.
Wheat	15,597	cwt.
Linseed	4,031	„
Rapeseed	6,579	„
Castorseed	2,667	„

FREIGHTS, sharing in the general feeling, have been quiet but fairly steady at our last quotations. Since the Lord Londonderry (s) was fixed to speculators for early October loading to picked ports at 25s. per ton nothing fresh has been reported and enquiry is slight.

EXCHANGE, following the downward course of Silver, as above reported, has been quiet with a weaker feeling, and a further decline of 1-32d. from yesterday evening's closing quotations has been established. 1s. 4½d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 9-32d. were done up to the closing of the mail, but 1-32d. less was thereafter probably the best that could have been had. The reduced rate of 1s. 4½d. for three months' sight Credits is named, also for forward delivery into next year. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼ to 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32 to ¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4½d.	„
Francs do.	1·74.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market again to-day, but a steadier feeling has been apparent. Fours for cash have remained at 98 13-16 throughout the day with buyers at the rate, while for the next account 38⅞, buyers, is now the quotation. The price of 4½ per cent Paper has been put down to 102⅞.

SHARES have attracted but little attention. Bellary Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 575 ; Connaught at Rs. 650 and Presidency at Rs. 1,095 ; while Jewraz Balloo are down to the same extent, at Rs. 960 ; Luckmidas Khimjee, at Rs. 970 ; and Queen, at Rs. 805. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,010 per share.

[For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	69
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	42 7-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 3rd Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	7	...	1	8
Suez	3	7	31	...	44

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 3rd Sept. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	13	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
„ Madras	...	28	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 2.

10 p.m.	79·1
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.	
6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.—The barometer has risen everywhere, but slightly in the peninsula and briskly in Northern India. Pressure is now above normal in all the districts and by nearly equal amounts. The depression in the North-West Provinces has filled up, and there is now no prominent feature in the pressure distribution. Winds have fallen off again in Bengal, and moderate to partial rain was reported yesterday from Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Behar. In Bombay both the current weather and winds have shifted to east on the Bombay coast. There was light general rain in Southern India yesterday. Cuddapah reports one inch, which is the largest amount practically. No rain fell in Upper, Western, and Central India, and the break in the rain is more pronounced to-day. Skies on clear in Upper India and clearing in Central India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WACHA—Sept. 3, at his residence, Hornby Row, of Bright's disease, Dosabhoy Cursetji Wacha (late partner, Kemp & Co.) His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this afternoon at 3 p.m.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SMYTHE—August 21, at Sea, on board the s. s. Pekin, on the voyage from Bombay to London, 200 miles west of Bombay, Marian Petrie, wife of Andrew Smythe, Assistant Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VINING—August 22, at Karachi, the wife of C E Vining, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLAIR—August 27, at Sialkote, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieut Walter C Blair, 25th Punjab Infantry, aged 22 years.
CAMPBELL—August 29, at the Presidency General Hospital, James Campbell, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, aged 62 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

WHILE it has been to the undoubted advantage of the Native States that they have been able to obtain from British India officials trained in the best school of administrators to leaven and improve the local staff, it is not to be wondered at if a good deal of jealousy has from time to time marked the relations between the imported and the indigenous elements. Not even the most consummate tact can altogether disarm local susceptibilities when men whose sole *raison d'être* is that they have acquired elsewhere faculties and methods as yet strange to the home-keeping and more emphatically "native" officials are brought in to improve the routine and give a new and unwonted impetus to the machinery of administration. It is not in the nature of things that friction and heartburnings can be altogether avoided under such circumstances ; all that can be hoped for is that they may be kept within bounds and ultimately reduced by the healing effects of time and habit, to a minimum. The certainty that as the years roll on the new methods and the new spirit will be acquired and assimilated by the more efficient and aspiring amongst the indigenous administrators who see "foreigners" in coveted posts, is one of the factors in the problem which is never to be lost sight of. All comes to those who know how to wait, and this thought must have its influence in reconciling even the most sensitive to the spectacle of imported talent at a premium and its fortunate possessors occupying for a time positions of dignity and authority. There is another way of reconciling conflicting interests and conciliating sentiments which at first sight seem irreconcileable. It is so ready a means to a desirable end that it is strange that it should have been so much overlooked—intermarriage of the families of the "foreign" officials with those occupying leading positions in the Native States where they are for the time being settled and with whose future their own must be regarded as in a great measure identified. Sir William Moore has written an interesting, suggestive, and highly amusing paper for one of the Reviews to recommend as a panacea for the fall in the value of the rupee that Europeans who come to India should marry ladies of the country who have enjoyed the advantages of the higher education now open to all, and thus effect an amalgamation of the two [illegible] have great political advantages, while abridging the sufferings now entailed on Anglo-Indian families by the hard necessity of sending their children to Europe—a course rendered unavoidable by the conditions of climate so long as they are of unmixed blood. The late Surgeon-General would find less difficulty in procuring proselytes to this new gospel of political and social salvation if Europeans in India were as little removed from the conditions surrounding them in their origin as the more fortunate Natives of British India who find their lot cast in the Native States. These latter change not even their skies ; they find everywhere men—and women—of their own kith and kin, of the same faith, and of the same ways of thought. There is no reason whatever why they should not settle down amongst their new surroundings and by intermarriage become at one with them, the assimilation growing complete in a generation or two. It is very satisfactory to find that in Hyderabad a step towards the realisation of this possible ideal has been taken, and that it has been taken with a full and intelligent consciousness that it is a step in the right direction and in accordance with the dictates of the soundest social and political philosophy. We have republished from a local paper the report of a remarkable speech delivered a few days since by Mohsin-ul-Mulk, more popularly known as the Nawab Mehdi Ali, on the occasion of a dinner in honour of the recent marriage of his nephew, Nazir Beg, with a daughter of one of the first families of Hyderabad. In the course of his speech this experienced and capable administrator—one of the few administrators of Native States who were included by Sir Lepel Griffin in his too meagre list of competent and honest men entrusted with high office by Princes or Chiefs—gave an interesting account of the relations existing between the Hyderabadis and the "Hindustanis," as those officials are designated who have come to the Nizam's dominions from Hindustan, *i.e* from British India. The bitter hostility supposed to characterise their relations does not exist, he declares, except in the brains of the mischief-makers and those who give ear to them. The introduction of what is called the alien element in the Hyderabad hierarchy was due to the patriotism and good sense of the first Sir Salar Jung, who found it absolutely necessary to procure the services of trained officials from outside as the first step towards placing the administration of the country on a proper footing. The speaker defended this course with courage and candour, vindicating with ability and eloquence the sagacity and foresight of the Hyderabad statesman, who instinctively felt that the general march of civilisation rendered essential the importation of men in Hyderabad having knowledge and experience of those modes of administration which had brought about such happy results in other parts of India. The infusion of this new blood, he rightly held, was absolutely indispensable for the effectual introduction of urgent reforms, and he therefore invited Mehdi Ali and a few other selected persons from the North-West to help him in the task he had set himself. He had on previous occasions invited trained hands from Bombay and Madras. This was a step distasteful to Sir Salar Jung, but he was obliged to take it for the proper discharge of the trust reposed in him. It was a measure designed for the good of the country, and one which, as Mehdi Ali very fairly argues, if viewed in its proper light, must be regarded as a blessing by all right-thinking Hyderabadis rather than as a usurpation of their vested interests. And he holds that there is no cause for jealousy or resentment, for the Hindustanis were not aliens in race, creed, or sympathy, but were "believers in the same faith, inhabitants of the same country, offsprings of the same stock, members of the same nation, and children of the same original fatherland, from which Islam first spread its conquests far and wide in different quarters of the world." There is a fine ring in these words, which we can well understand aroused the enthusiasm of every son of Islam who heard them. But the speaker freely acknowledged that, whatever the original necessity which rendered extraneous help necessary, the Hyderabadis are now becoming more and more qualified to take an active part in the work of administration, and were qualifying themselves for posts of trust and responsibility. He paid a generous tribute to those amongst them who had given him cordial and loyal support in a difficult position, and he in his turn recognised that Hyderabadis have a first claim on the Government of their own State. Alluding to the persistent representations that the Hindustanis were themselves at variance and were intriguing the one against the other, Mehdi Ali, with dry humour, said that those who read the Deccan newspapers imagine that the Hyderabad officials hailing from British India resembled half a dozen cats in a bag. The dissemination of stories of bitter feuds has, however, its serious side, for it does harm to the State and the Government, which it tends to discredit, sowing the seeds of suspicion and distrust. It is satisfactory to learn on the best authority that these stories, which we always regarded with incredulity, are gross exaggerations, to which no credence should be given. Every difference of opinion is made the most of by those who find their account in the prospect of discrediting or displacing some one, no matter whom. One of the most ingenious forms of this manifestation of the spirit of intrigue has been the absurd accusations of disloyalty towards the Minister brought against the Nawab himself. It was even alleged that Mehdi Ali desired to supplant Sir Asman Jah and make himself Dewan. The total impossibility of a "foreigner" being accepted or making himself acceptable as Dewan of Hyderabad ought to have saved the intriguers the trouble of attributing to a man of the Nawab's common sense and experience of affairs so puerile an ambition. Sir Asman Jah is Minister, and must so remain. Of all the noblemen whose position would justify them in aspiring to the first place under the Nizam, Sir Asman Jah is the one who alone possesses administrative experience acquired in the routine of office, and he is, besides, supported by the personal sympathy of His Highness the Nizam. The friendship of the Minister for Mehdi Ali has never been for a moment shaken by these representations, but it is as well that the Nawab has taken the opportunity presented by this festivity to confirm and proclaim the good feeling which has hitherto existed. In the course of his remarks the Nawab took occasion to make a cordial reference to Mushtak Hussain, to whom local gossip had attributed a leading share in recent intrigues against himself ; the latter reciprocated this expression of good-will. Mushtak Hussain is far too shrewd a man not to know that a house divided against itself cannot stand, and he is as little likely to intrigue against his colleague as the latter is to intrigue against the Minister.

TANTIA BHEEL, whom it has been customary to describe as the Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, is from his own confession but a mean-spirited fellow, whose claim to the *soubriquet* accorded to the Prince of the Thirteenth Century there can at best only be based on his doings of the past [illegible] years, according to his own statement, he has lived the life of a petty pilfering vagabond, and it was only when adversity came and his raids were attended with less success than formerly that he cultivated that trait which he now desires should be prominently brought to public notice. "When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be." When Tantia awoke to the fact that his exploits were attended by increasing difficulties and the price placed upon his head by Government rendered him a greater prey to treachery, he began to develop his "one redeeming feature." "I have never killed any one with my own hands," he says. "I robbed the rich to help the poor. Last year I distributed about Rs. 6,000 to Brahmins and Sadus on the banks of the Nerbudda. I have given poor cultivators money to purchase bullocks, and have helped several other poor people. Latterly I have had a very hard time of it. I have often had only one meal in three days, slept out in the rain at night, and have suffered from fever. I lived principally on plain dried cakes, except when I plundered ghee, dhal, &c." This, it must be confessed, bears but little resemblance to the characteristics of his more gallant prototype, who, Major tells us, "took away the goods of rich men only ; never killed any person except in self-defence ; never plundered the poor, but charitably fed them." Unfortunately Robin Hood never wrote his autobiography or even made a confession to a Thirteenth Century policeman. But it is most unlikely that "the former Earl of Huntingdon" ever sought to blame Maid Marian, Little John, or even Friar Tuck for any of the charges laid to his discredit. Tantia wishes to pose now as "more sinned against than sinning." He never so much as met a European official, much less deprived him of his clothes ; he never killed a man, not even in self-defence ; Mokhunda Bheel and Jubbur Singh were shot by Tantia's men, but he was not so much as present on either occasion. He never misguided a policeman nor cut off a jemadar's nose, nor indeed inflicted this indigenous operation on any fellow-creature with the exception of an old woman whose son had helped to entrap him when he was lodged in Khundwa jail. His career started with petty thefts, which grew to robberies, and then to dacoity, simple dacoity soon being garnished with murder. But, like the plotting nobleman in Olivette, Tantia had many "foster-brothers," and some of these fired the shot. In every-day-life the principal is held to be responsible for the works of his agent. And in the days when Robin Hood was journeying from Barnsdale to Sherwood and thence to Plompton Park he would have been held a "scurvy knave" had he not taken upon himself the responsibility for the doings of all his merry men. Little John stood in the same relationship to his chief as Sancho Panza to Don Quixote. Friar Tuck is regarded as the low comedian of the party ; Scarlet, Green, and Much, more as servitors than as skilful archers. Tantia on the other hand fouls his own nest by seeking to detract from his own character. Other people have taken his name as the names of Macheath and Cartouche was taken by scores of petty highwaymen. Bundria, he says—Little John in other words—is a lot wickeder rascal than he. He it was who perpetrated all the outrages, and he it is who has in reality given the police so much trouble. Thus does Tantia, a veritable jackdaw, divest himself of his borrowed feathers. All that has been written of him should have been written of Bundria, blamed for the faults of others has told upon his peace of mind, and he has been stipulating for some time past for a free pardon, intending, no doubt, to give evidence against his former companion. Tantia's object is likely to be defeated, and we fancy abundant evidence will be forthcoming to connect him with the murders. What he most bitterly complains of is the treachery which brought him into the hands of the police. "That was the most unkindest cut of all." But had Tantia been wise, knowing well, as he must, that the Government reward would prove an irresistible temptation, he would have laid down his sword two or three years ago, or have sought fresh fields far from the scenes of his former escapades. Colonel Bowie, little over a month ago, after describing the "brilliant engagement" at Gangradhana, prophesied that the prospects of a solution of the Tantia difficulty were more hopeful than they had been for many a day. Colonel Bowie even then imagined that some of the dacoities attributed to Tantia were the work of local budmashes. In addition to being an efficient administrator and a capable despatch-writer, the gallant Colonel must now have credit for foresight of an exceptional character.

BY an error our reporter, in describing the palace in course of construction at Baroda, attributed to the Dewan a somewhat poor joke, to the effect that His Highness would not be much incommoded by the neighbourhood of the gaol and the hospital as he was often absent from Baroda. The remark in question was not made by the Dewan, who was not present when the visitors were shown over the palace. The innuendo—if such it be—was made by an irresponsible stranger, who was evidently unaware of the considerations of health which oblige the Gaikwar, against his will, to be temporarily absent from his capital, his medical advisers having insisted on his taking a change of air for a certain definite time, after which he will again, as formerly, reside permanently in Baroda.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Truth* hopes for the credit of our modern military education that the following story belongs to the "ben trovato" order ; but he gives it as it reaches him for the amusement of his military readers.

At a camp of exercise held this year not 1,000 miles from Poona, the General commanding found fault with the Colonel of a certain British regiment for not having the fire of his men in the attack more under command. The Colonel thereupon went up to the fighting line, and said : "Captain Blank, direct your company to fire volleys by single men." There was then heard above the firing the word of command : "Private Atkins, fire a volley at 500 yards," &c., which Private Atkins proceeded to do, to the best of his ability. And I give you my word, sir, that the Colonel sat by on his horse in blissful unconsciousness that there was anything to laugh at going forward.

THE Dufferin Bridge at Benares has been closed for through railway traffic temporarily, owing to a settlement in the foundations of the Block-house at the south end, making it inadvisable for trains to pass underneath. Passengers are accordingly transhipped at the entrance to the Bridge.

THE number of pilgrims who had left Jeddah for Mecca up to the 29th of July was 43,000. Their health was excellent, and the mortality among them during the Coorban Bairam festival was normal.

THE Queen was still suffering very much sciatica and rheumatism, when the mail left, ing her great pain, and preventing her from ing. She was better towards the end of the and the doctors hope that she may, with qu fine weather, be soon restored to her usual h but the want of sleep tells on her greatly. not going to Strathpeffer, after all. Dr. P and Dr. Reid think that the repose and br air of Balmoral will be sufficient to cure her, to which the Queen is very anxious to r there for some months.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made wi organisation of the Royal Military Exh 1890, and in more than one hundred tow United Kingdom local committees have ed to co-operate with the Central C London. A considerable space in will be reserved for manufacturers cient show of mechanical and mil photography and lithography, coutrements, commissariat, tr and camp equipment, arms and musical instruments is expect offices of the exhibition are at 1 Bridge-street, Westminster.

THE Queen is said to have by the Emperor's visit, and h by his kindness, his pleasa obvious enjoyment and admi From the beginning to the cloud on the family horizon, ties existed between him and disappeared. The Prince, in pain and discomfort, did hi visit a success ; and the E Queen adieu, assured her th happy, so astonished, and as during his visit to h Fleet, and surprise at the English Navy, were un criticism was that he regre and powerful as England croaking about her naval lead foreign Powers to form of her strength ; while he strongly as to the folly of saying had heard one or two distinguished rities say, that when we get the new voted by Parliament we should be enable the men for them.

The extremely fast voyage (5 days, 23 hours 38 minutes) by which the City of Paris has beaten the records in her last voyage across the Atlantic is, in the opinion of an engineering correspondent, certain to be surpassed at no distant period. An eminent authority says the journey will be accomplished soon in very little more than five days. Yet one would imagine that the possibilities are limited, if by nothing else, by the immense quantity of fuel which a steamer must carry to keep the ever-increasing boilers going. The correspondent is of opinion that no danger to passengers is involved, inasmuch as the steam is carried off to the engines before reaching the safety valve, but he cynically adds the work will use up the firemen at the rate of one every two days.

FROM the failure of Mr. Stevens to follow Stanley on wheels it would appear that there are journeys which even a cyclist cannot make. Considerable anxiety is again being felt as to the fate of the great explorer, but one of those who accompanied him to the Congo informs us that he feels quite sanguine as to his fate. If anything had happened he is of opinion that the Arabs never would have kept it quiet. At the same time should no further news be heard before the end of the year there will be cause for anxiety indeed. In view of the lack of information there is at present no intention to raise any discussion at the next meeting of the Geographical Society.

IT has now been finally decided, says the *Saturday Evening Journal*, that the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, will leave Simla for his tour along the North-West frontier on the 22nd of October. After visiting Lahore, where it seems now to be very doubtful if any durbar will be held as was at one time announced, His Excellency will visit Kohat and Peshawar, and probably proceed for some distance up the Khyber Pass. He will then proceed along the frontier, where he will be met by the Commander-in-Chief, and for a short time the two parties will travel together ; but afterwards the Viceregal party will go on to Quetta, and then turn their faces towards Calcutta, visiting several stations *en route*, and arriving in Calcutta at the end of November.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Dock Directors have urged that the police be utilised to prevent intimidation and the use of threats, meantime they will consider the terms proposed by the shippers.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Trades Congress has called upon all workmen of the Kingdom to render the utmost financial support to the men on strike which their funds will allow.

Three thousand tailors have now joined the strike.

SIR DONALD CURRIE MEDIATES.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Dock Directors have arranged to hold a conference to-day with Sir Donald Currie to endeavour to fix upon an equitable settlement of the dock-labourers' dispute.

It is expected that a settlement will be effected.

MR. GLADSTONE VISITS PARIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Gladstone left London to-day on a brief visit to Paris.

THE SHAH'S TRAIN DERAILED.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 2.

The special train conveying H. M. the Shah was derailed yesterday at Bar, in the Podolia district.

Fortunately no persons were injured, and the Shah was subsequently conveyed safely to Elisabethgrad.

NIHILIST ARRESTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.

Several Nihilist printing presses were seized yesterday at Kharkoff, where numerous arrests were also effected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LABOURERS' STRIKES.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The shipowners have demanded of the Dock Committee the right to employ their own labourers and have given twenty-four hours for a reply. If this is conceded, they they will arrange with the dock-labourers.

The wharfingers have unanimously resolved that the terms offered by the Dock Companies to the labourers are fair and they advise those on strike to return to work.

The Dock Committee have resolved to cease negotiating with Messrs. Burns and Tillett, the agitators, owing to the threat they hold out, unless their terms are accepted.

SYMPATHISERS IN SCOTLAND.

At the annual meeting of the Council of Trades Unions at Dundee it was unanimously resolved [illegible]hat the demands of the dock-labourers were justi[illegible]ed, and the Committee advised the Trades [illegible]nions to aid the strikers financially to the [illegible]tmost of their power.

A MESSAGE FROM CANADA.

[illegible]he Chicago Trades Assembly has passed a [illegible]olution expressing sympathy with the dock-[illegible]ourers on strike in England.

DISASTROUS RISING OF THE BHAGIRATHI RIVER.

[illegible]ROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

[illegible] disaster has occurred at Moorshed-[illegible]altakoorie Bund has been breached [illegible] of the river Bhagirathi. The town [illegible]ning country are under water. Four [illegible] are threatened with inundation. [illegible]t suffering among the people. A [illegible]as been started by the Nawab Baha-[illegible]orshedabad, and already a sum of [illegible]thousand has been placed at its dis-[illegible]river had risen on Saturday upwards [illegible] above the normal level.

[illegible] SURGEONCY OF SIMLA.

[illegible]WN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAH ABAD, SEPT. 3.

[illegible]s :—Surgeon-Major O. Baker, [illegible] has been appointed by H. E. [illegible]oint Civil Surgeon of Simla, vice [illegible]ajor Brown.

[illegible]E MIAN MIR CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[illegible]he Mian Mir Camp of Exercise will not be [illegible]eld next cold weather, as it has been found that the money allotted for the camps generally is insufficient to meet all the requirements.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOLSELEY.

Brigadier-General Wolseley, Commanding the Mandalay District, is on his way from Burma on six months' sick leave, and will start for England by next week's mail steamer.

THE GARRISON AT GILGIT.

As it will not be possible to send a full garrison to Gilgit before the passes are closed, 200 Gurkhas have been chosen from the Kashmir troops, which is in process of reorganisation. They will be armed with Sniders, and despatched to the frontier outpost.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The cold weather Legislative Session will commence a month earlier than usual this year in consequence of the number and importance of the Bills which have to be considered by the Select Committees in Calcutta, the catalogue including the Cantonment Railway and Leprosy Bills.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with homeward Indian Mails of 27th August, arrived here at 9 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from Aden, arrived.

KHAN BAHADUR PESTONJEE JEHANGHIR, C.I.E.

KHAN BAHADUR JESTONJEE JEHANGHIR, C.I.E., one of the most distinguished servants of the British Government in Western India, has just retired after thirty-six years of very meritorious service. Mr. Pestonjee belongs to a family distinguished alike under the old Moghul rule as under that of the British Government. His ancestors having proved of great service to the Great Moghul, the honourable title of Nek Shat Khan (Lord of the Auspicious) was bestowed on one of them, and subsequently that of Taleyarkhan (Lord of Good Luck or Fortune), which are still retained by his family. Sir John Malcolm speaks of this family (A.D. 1829) as the "khans" (chiefs or nobles) of the Empire. Though coming of such good stock, Mr. Pestonjee Jehanghir has added fresh laurels to its fame by his valuable services to the British Government. As a student of the Elphinstone College, he received the highest distinctions then conferred on the scholars of the institution, ending his college career with gaining Sir E. Perry's Gold Medal. He was one of the first native professors in the college, and his transfer to the revenue branch of the public service as an assistant in the Guzerat Revenue Alienation Department in 1857 was regretted as a loss to the educational interests of the institution. Mr. Pestonjee was in his younger days one of the band of those youthful and enthusiastic reformers who established the Students' Literary and Sscientific Society, Gnayan Prasark Mandli, and Girls' Schools, and gave lectures and wrote articles in magazines for the diffusion of elementary and popular knowledge among the people. He also at one time edited the English portion of the *Rast Goftar*. He was Secretary to the Students' Society when the late Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, presided over the exhibition of the Society's Girls' Schools in the Town Hall. From 1857 to 1874 Mr. Pestonjee Jehanghir continued in the service of the British Government, having been successively appointed Sub-Assistant Inam Commissioner, Assistant Settlement Officer, and Settlement Officer in the Northern Division. He was at one time appointed the head of the Revenue Alienation Department of the whole Bombay Presidency, which was a mark of the unusual confidence placed by Government in a native officer in matters affecting largely the State revenue on the one hand and the interests of Sirdars, Jaghirdars, and other large land-holders on the other. But by his tact and fair dealing Mr. Pestonjee acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of both parties. The period from 1857 to 1874 was the period of Mr. Pestonjee's signal services to the British Government. He reconciled the most conflicting interests and succeeded in making very important settlements, which have elicited the repeated approbation of successive Governments of Bombay and Secretaries of State. In 1873 Mr. Pestonjee was honoured with an offer to go to England to give evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance, but he respectfully declined it.

At the end of 1874 Mr. Pestonjee Jehanghir was deputed on special duty to Baroda, where he held the most important and responsible post of the head of the Military and Revenue Branches. During the tenure of his office at the Guicowar Durbar, he rendered the most valuable services, not only to that Native State, but indirectly also to the British Government as well. On the deposition of the late Guicowar Mulhar Rao, Sir Lewis Pelly, Agent to the Governor-General, appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the grievances and claims of Sirdars and other influential classes of the State. Mr. Pestonjee was nominated President of this Commission. After very arduous and searching inquiry, Mr. Pestonjee submitted his report, which Sir Lewis Pelly eulogised in the highest terms to the Government of India. At this time there was no regular government formed at Baroda, the administration being in the hands of the paramount power, and the Sirdars and other powerful classes were in a state of agitation and ebullition. To the labours of Mr. Pestonjee at such a juncture as tending to pacify these classes Sir Lewis Pelly bore emphatic testimony in his report to the Government of India. The duty of making adequate preparations for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Baroda devolved upon Mr. Pestonjee, as Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao happened to be absent in Bombay at the time. The arrangements were so complete, appropriate, and satisfactory, that Sir T. Madhava Rao offered Mr. Pestonjee hearty thanks for the successful manner in which the reception accorded to the Royal visitor was carried out. At the Delhi Assemblage in 1877, Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur and presented him the Empress Medal; and in 1881, when H.H. the present Guicowar was invested with the powers of government, he was further honoured with a khilat (dress of honour) and a valuable diamond ring; and as a crowning piece he was appointed in 1882 by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire. By way of instructing the youthful Sovereign of Baroda in various branches of the administration of his large dominion, Sir T. Madhava Rao, Mr. Pestonjee, and other officers gave a course of lectures to H. H. the Guicowar. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.I.E., tutor and governor to the young Maharaja, speaks of Mr. Pestonjee's lectures as being among the most remarkable of the series, and his elaborate notes on the Army of the State deserved special notice. Of the eight years of service that he rendered to the Baroda State his work was of an ungracious and invidious character; it is, therefore, a great satisfaction to Mr. Pestonjee to know that the people of Baroda, from Sirdars to the Silledars, have appreciated his labours and his desire to deal with them in a fair spirit. Being freely accessible to them and ready to listen to their grievances, real or imaginary, and to give them prompt redress, the people and the State have duly acknowledged his work. H. H. the present Maharaja was a minor during almost the whole of Mr. Pestonjee's tenure of office at Baroda, but since he has come to know of Mr. Pestonjee's services to his State His Highness has entertained very kindly and appreciative feelings towards him.

In 1883 Mr. Pestonjee Jehanghir reverted to his service under the British Government, and had up to his retirement last month held the most responsible post of Talukdari Settlement Officer in Guzerat—semi-political in its nature—which always had been held by the members of the Covenanted Service, he having had the honour of being the first native Uncovenanted officer appointed to it as a regular and permanent incumbent. Of his work in this department the local Government and the Secretary of State have invariably recorded the highest encomiums from time to time; and more than this, the masses of Talukdars in the different districts of Guzerat have amply testified in various ways how much he had laboured in their behalf, saved their estates from ruin by fraudulent transactions of their creditors, and improved their condition generally. To Mr. A. Pestonjee Jehanghir was offered by the late Holkar the post of Prime Minister at the Court of Indore, but some difficulties arose, which prevented his acceptance of the office.

SI CHING FONG, the son and heir of the Viceroy of China, and who is well-known at the Court of St. James, seems to have found it necessary to take a little holiday, as relaxation after his preparation for the examination for the "third degree." He is travelling in America, where his linguistic accomplishments—he converses fluently in English, French, and German—and his general intelligence and urbanity are winning general favour. When he becomes Viceroy of China, which in the natural course of things will be his destiny, it will hardly be possible for him to avoid infecting his countrymen with the American and European culture he has imbibed.

THAT a life of stirring adventure and excitement neither hinders a man from growing old nor brings on premature decay there are many living examples to prove, but it is doubtful if there is a more striking case than that of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuith. He is over 80 years of age, yet, with good health and undecayed faculties, manages in his rural home near Turin to extract much enjoyment from life. It is true that he is no longer able to climb the Alps in pursuit of his favourite botanical studies, but he has over 4,000 dried specimens, and he moves about in the handsome garden which he planted himself. His sons, too, are flourishing, Francis being director of the sulphur mines of Cesena in Tuscany, and Louis, chief engineer for the Alta Italia Railroad Line. Neither is married.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

THE Polo Tournament was brought to a close this evening, when the final match was won from the 5th Lancers by the Royal Artillery team with four goals to love. Few were prepared for the utter defeat of the cavalry who seemed to have never played worse. In all the games they won the 5th Lancers displayed a combination of fast riding and good hitting that seemed hard to excel. The Artillerymen on the other hand have seldom played so fast and so well. Cloete has improved vastly and Grier was always on the ball, both being backed and directed by Hanwell in a masterly manner. Before the game commenced and on their previous form, the 5th Lancers were undoubtedly credited with being able to carry the palm, winning it even with difficulty, and long odds on them found ready acceptance by their admirers. However, there seemed to be as great an uncertainty in polo as in racing. During the first round the sides were fairly even, the Gunners, if anything, showing slight superiority, but in the second bout the Gunners scored the first point, and in the next quarter utterly routed the Lancers. Beddie and Bailey have seldom been seen to such disadvantage, the former certainly had been handicapped with a bad foot, but neither, I fancy, ever played latterly so poorly. The capital forward game of Collis and Daniel alone saved the team from a worse defeat. The former especially distinguished himself.

There were many to sympathise with the losing team, but many more rejoiced with the Gunners, all of whom are most popular with the Poona folk. Every one acknowledges that the better lot won, and that crack corps, the Lancers, might learn a wrinkle or two from the good combined play and admirable marshalling by their captain of the Royal Artillery men. I noticed that Beddie never directed and gathered his lot as Hanwell did, and the consequence was there was always a scattering of his companions and himself, and Bayley left alone to cope with both the forwards and Hanwell, the half back, of the Artillery side.

But I have said enough about the game. It only remains to add that it was rather a disappointing finale to a capital tournament. Every one went down to see the game, and as the Royal Artillery team returned to dismount they were loudly applauded.

The following are particulars of the game:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.	5TH LANCERS.
Captain Holland.	Mr. Bayley.
Captain Hanwell.	Captain Beddie.
Mr. Grier.	Mr. Collis.
Mr. Cloete.	Mr. Daniel.

Umpires—Lieutenant Randolph and Captain Le Gallais.

FIRST ROUND.—After the sticks were crossed Cloete carried the ball into the Lancers' ground, where it had apparently been knocked behind, as Hanwell took the usual shot from the corner. The Lancers then took the game down the ground, but it was soon brought back. Hanwell had a slight chance at the goal but failed. A hot scrimmage happened shortly after, when Hanwell claimed a foul from Beddie, which the umpires, however, did not grant. The round closed without either side gaining a point.

SECOND ROUND.—The Lancers made fierce attacks on the Gunners' stronghold, but were always repulsed, and shortly after the tables turned and the Lancers had to act on the defensive for some considerable time. Beddie, Collis, and Daniel, however, relieved their goal. The Gunners managed to score shortly after, the ball striking the flag-post and bounding through. Score—Artillery, one; 5th Lancers, *nil*.

THIRD ROUND.—During this quarter the Gunners had it all their own way. Getting the best of the hit off, they always kept the game in the Lancers' ground and scored in quick succession three goals, Cloete, Grier, and Hanwell being chiefly responsible for this. The most ardent adherents to the fortunes of the Cavalry Corps now despaired of their favourites ever being able to equalise matters. The round closed with the score as follows:—Artillery, 4; 5th Lancers, *nil*.

FOURTH ROUND.—This last portion was played very fast, the Lancers doing all they knew to repulse the repeated dangerous attacks of the Gunners. Beddie and his forwards were just in time to prevent their opponents adding to their big total, and the round closed with the score unchanged, the Royal Artillery winning by four goals to love.

STORM-SIGNALLING ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rules published at page 718 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 22nd instant, under Act X of 1889, in regard to steamers touching certain ports along the coast appear to be quite satisfactory, provided they are rigidly enforced. I would, however, respectfully ask Government, through your columns, to be pleased to add to these rules a few more directing the owners of steam vessels touching any of the ports to see—

(*a*) That their steamers do invariably remain anchored at a particular floating mark, to be fixed in the port by the Customs authorities while taking in or discharging passengers; and (*b*) that four gangways, two on each side of the vessel, are kept open while taking in or discharging passengers for their convenience and safety with the words "Way Out" and "Way In" baldly written thereon. The absence of any such arrangement on steamers calling at these ports causes serious inconvenience, danger, and annoyance to passengers. Hence this suggestion.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Aug. 28. P. R. DESAI.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL LITHGOW comes out in October for an administrative medical charge in succession to Dr. Landale, whose tour has expired.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVIDSON, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, officiates as Commandant of the Corps of Guides.

CAPTAINS MORGAN AND APTHORP, Royal Irish Regiment, exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Major Hogarth, Scottish Borderers; Captain Hall, Royal Warwickshire; and Lieutenants Burrowes, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Hornby, East Lancashire. To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenants Going and Norris, South Wales Borderers; Eastmead, Manchester; Longden, Jackson, and Vanrenen, Royal Warwickshire; and Morse, East Lancashire.

THE prosecutor in the murder case at Dinapore, which is now engaging the attention of a general court-martial at that station, is Captain E. A. Grubbe, Acting Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.

THE wound pension granted to Captain J. H. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, has been continued for another year. Muleteers transferred from the Commissariat Transport Department to battery establishments, are to be denominated transport drivers, and attested as such in the same way as those attached to the Commissariat Department.

THE following notices appear in General Orders of the 29th ultimo:—The Queen has been pleased to command that the grant of the India Medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Sikkim 1888," shall be extended to the troops who crossed the Sikkim frontier between the 15th March and the 27th September 1888, both dates inclusive, and who were engaged in the military operations against the Tibetans. Her Majesty has also been pleased to command that a bronze medal and clasp, similar pattern, shall be issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. Officers and men who are already in possession of the India Medal of 1854 will receive the clasp only. The Queen has been pleased to command that the grant of the India Medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Hazara 1888," shall be extended to the troops who received the field service scale of rations for the period between the advance from Oghi on the 3rd October 1888 and the return thereto on the 9th November 1888, and who were engaged in the military operations against the Black Mountain tribes. Her Majesty has also been pleased to command that a bronze medal and clasp, of similar pattern, shall be issued to all authorised Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged. Officers and men who are already in possession of the India Medal of 1854 will receive the clasp only.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Kilwa in the Victoria Dock this (Wednesday) evening at 7-30. The bethel flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

DEMOLITION OF A HOUSE AT BANDORA.

THE MUNICIPALITY AT FAULT.

AT the High Court last week, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy, sitting on the Appellate Side, disposed of an appeal filed by Munchersha Bezonjee, plaintiff and appellant, against the Bandora Municipality, defendants and respondents. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Wasudeo J. Kirtikar, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Manekshah appeared for the Bandora Municipality.

The original suit was filed by the plaintiff and appellant in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Thana to recover a sum of Rs. 6,600 for the wrongful action of the defendants and loss sustained by him in consequence of the demolition of his house at Bandora by the defendants on 28th July 1885. The facts of the case appear to be these. The house was repaired by the plaintiff in the beginning of 1885 under sanction granted by the defendants with the express order that the repairs should be done under the directions of the defendants' inspector. The repairs were so done. On the 24th July 1885 defendants gave notice to the plaintiff, under section 46 of Act 6 of 1873, that the western wall of the house was in a dangerous condition, directing the plaintiff to repair it or pull it down within three days, or else the defendants would take steps to demolish it. The plaintiff alleged that on the 27th July he actually put men on work, gave supports to the roof, and began to remove such portion of the wall as was necessary. The defendants pleaded that the suit was time-barred; that the house was in an unsafe condition; that the materials were rotten; that the defendants' notice was not complied with; and they pulled down the house. The Subordinate Judge, before whom the suit was tried, held that the plaintiff had begun to repair the house within the time given him by the notice. The work was commenced on the 27th July, and the defendant had no legal authority whatever to take any step towards the demolition of the house before the expiration of the time given by the notice. After the notice it appeared that the defendants' inspector suggested to two of the neighbours to complain in writing regarding the dangeraus state of the house; and two complaints were accordingly made on the 25th July. On the 27th July the same inspector reported that the notice was not complied with. It was alleged for the plaintiff that their report must have been made whilst the repairs were actually being done. The Secretary to the Municipality at 6 a. m. on the 28th July passed a final order to pull down the house. Immediately a number of labourers were sent, and the work of demolition was commenced the same day. The whole house was demolished. Upon the evidence the Subordinate Judge awarded the plaintiff's claim, Rs. 1,600, with costs.

The defendants appealed from the above decision to the District Court of Thana, and the appeal was heard by Mr H. Batty, then Judge of the District Court. It was urged for the defendants in appeal that they were justified in pulling down the house; that it was done in good faith and according to the Act; that the Subordinate Judge had misunderstood section 46 of the Act; that there was no proof of repairs commenced by the plaintiff in good faith within the time given him by the notice. The District Judge remarked that the defendants appeared to have had the *bona fide* belief that they would be protected from liability in demolishing the plaintiff's house in the same way that a Magistrate or public officer would be for a *bona fide* exercise of his authority, such as the power vested in the local Government boards, municipal corporations, and sewage commissioners, whose duties were the accomplishment of public improvements. Unless there had been negligence, the Corporation would not be liable. Where damage was alleged to be due to negligence, the onus of proof lay on the plaintiff; and the plaintiff in this case had not shown that the house was safe or that he had used due diligence to make it so. The defendants were shown to have had reasonable grounds for the exercise of their authority under section 46. The fall of the western wall was a notorious and unmistakeable indication of the insecurity of the house: Mr. Batty reversed the Subordinate Judge's decision and rejected the plaintiff's claim with costs throughout.

The plaintiff now appealed to the High Court from Mr. Batty's decision, urging that the Municipality had no authority to pull down the house before the expiration of the time mentioned in their notice; that the appellant having commenced repairs before the expiration of the time, the District Judge erred in law in holding that there was no real compliance by the appellant. The District Judge omitted to consider that the order for pulling down the house before the expiration of the notice was given by the defendant's secretary, who had no authority to do so and whose action was wilful and therefore malicious, in law at least.

Mr. Manekshah, for the defendants, urged that the plaintiff had made no serious effort to repair his house, and that the work which was being done by the plaintiff before the demolition, was not done in the way it ought to have been. The time of the defendants' notice, it was contended, ran from the hour it was served on the plaintiff.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, held that the time of the notice ran a day exclusive of service; and that the plaintiff had already commenced to take steps to repair and secure the house before the time allowed by the notice had expired. Their lordships, therefore, reversed the decree of the District Judge with costs, to be awarded upon the amount of the loss sustained by the plaintiff. The case was ordered to be remanded, to ascertain the amount of the loss the plaintiff had sustained.

RELIGIOUS RIVALRY IN MAZAGON.

ABBA GOOLAM, the leader of the large faction of the Nowanugger Mohomedan jamat of Mazagon prayed the Commissioner of Police to call upon Abdool Kadur and Abba Bheslia, the leaders of the malcontent minority of the same community to remove a taboot which they had erected in close proximity to the mandwa, where his party were in the habit of holding their religious services. He stated that he had pointed out to the malcontents the enormity of becoming obstructionists, and begged of them to abandon such a policy, the upshot of which was said to be a free fight between the factions. Abdool Kadur and his party, though greatly outnumbered, exhibited the utmost willingness to fight and continued nightly to disturb the prayers of the "unco righteous" and Abbo Goolam, being a man of peace, paused before resorting to extreme measures, and by promising his followers the immediate interference of the police, prevailed upon them also to abstain from laying violent hands on the obstructionists. The appeal to the Commissioner of Police proved effective, Shaik Enos being ordered to remove the taboot. This only served to intensify the bad feeling of the erring faction against the other, and fearing that a disturbance might break out at any moment, Inspector Guider apprehended the leaders of either section and placed them before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday to have them bound over to keep the peace. Abdul Kadur was indignant at the treatment he had received from the police. He stated that he had erected taboots for four years on the very spot as this last one, and that he had not been interfered with, and that no disturbance had ever taken place there. The fears of the police were imaginary and the conduct of his opponents mean to a degree. Abba Bheeslia said that he was the cousin of Abdool and was bound by all the laws of kinship to render him all the assistance in his power. Abba Goolam repeated to the Magistrate the prayer he had addressed to the Commissioner of Police. He said, however, that he would put forth no objection to a taboot being erected on the spot where these baubles were placed in previous years; this spot was not in such objectionable proximity to the mandwa as that recently chosen; and if the other party would only act reasonably, all fear of a disturbance would be removed. His worship strongly advised both sides to make up their differences and say their prayers in peace. He allowed them a few minutes to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and his efforts at peace-making proved successful, the parties leaving the court friends. Inspector Guider, however, was hardly satisfied at the turn of affairs, and asked that a decision should not be arrived at for a week, so that the accused might be placed under a wholesome restraint. The application was granted.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for London. The following is an amended list of passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Harry Thomson
Mr Ally Mahomed
Mr S Mahdi Hussan
Mr C W Gascoigne
Mr and Mrs Lindsay and 2 children
Mrs E Andrew
Mr and Mrs H Derry
Mr J P Hamilton
Mrs Walmesley and child
Mr J Tait
Mr W Lane
Mrs J Knowles
Col Shortland
Mr W H W A Foster
Mr and Mrs M R Thomas
Major Howard
Capt C A King Hall
Surgn C Adams
Dr Grant
Mr T Seville
Mr F Gurr
Mr W T Daley
Miss Sarah Wilmer & nurse

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS OF A CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

AT the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine considered a reference in Imperatrix *vs.* Mungoo Nursoo and eleven others, made to the Court by Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The twelve prisoners in this case were summarily tried by Colonel J. B. Laurence, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, on a charge of keeping dirt on their premises within the cantonment limits contrary to cantonment rule 8, and were on conviction fined Rs. 25 each, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four days each.

Dr. Pollen in his reference said he called for the record under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in consequence of a joint petition presented to him in court by nine of the convicted persons. He also thought it necessary to invite the Magistrate's explanation regarding certain special allegations made in the petition. According to section 262 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in summary trials under chapter 22 the procedure prescribed for summons cases should have been followed, except as otherwise provided in the chapter. The accused pleaded "not guilty," and this formal plea was entered in the register, and it was stated that "the evidence of the senior medical officer establishes the charge." But the applicants stated that no evidence was taken in their presence; and this statement was not questoned by the Magistrate, who merely said in his report that he satisfied himself by personal inspection, in company with the conservancy sergeant, of the truth of the charge. If there was any complainant, Dr. Pollen remarked, and there must have been some complainant, he should have been examined, and the evidence for the prosecution should have been taken in the presence of the accused. If the summons were issued on complaint, and if the complainant did not appear on the appointed day, the accused should have been acquitted, unless the Magistrate thought fit to adjourn the case. It did not appear that formal summonses were served, as none had been sent up with the record, and there was no complaint or report. Moreover, it appeared that all the accused were placed in one batch before the Magistrate and tried jointly, though the charges against them all were not the same. In Dr. Pollen's opinion separate trials should have been held. The sentences appeared to be excessive, and to have been passed without discrimination. The Magistrate had not noticed in his explanation some of the more serious allegations made in the petition regarding the interference of irresponsible persons in the exercise of his judicial functions. It appeared that one old man, said in the register to be one hundred years old, was sent to jail for four days. Many of the applicants appeared to be poor men, to whom a fine of Rs. 25 would be an unduly heavy punishment. It seemed to Dr. Pollen that the Magistrate's proceedings were irregular and illegal, and that the twelve accused did not receive a fair trial. Dr. Pollen recommended that the sentences in all the cases be reversed.

Their lordships, in dealing with the reference, remarked: The trying Magistrate has not denied some of the allegations made on affidavit respecting his procedure. We think it necessary, however, to require a formal statement of the facts in regard to several of these allegations before disposing of this reference. If each of the nuisances charged was distinct from the rest, the accused ought not to have been tried together, as ruled in Puli Sanki *vs.* The Queen, I. L. R. 5 Mad. 20, where the convictions were quashed for this irregularity. The Magistrate should report on this point and state how many accused were jointly tried. The Magistrate has recorded that they plead "not guilty." It would then be contrary to law to assume that, when they asked pardon, they meant to admit guilt. Besides, no such admission was recorded under section 243. The Magistrate should also report whether any complaint was made to him, and whether the requirements of chapter 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code were followed; whether summons was issued on any complaint; whether complainant attended; and if not, whether the Magistrate acquitted under section 247 or adjourned the cases? Whether the charge was stated to them in court and their plea was taken? Whether any evidence on oath or solemn affirmation was taken in court and in presence of the persons accused; and how the evidence of the senior medical officer and district staff officer was taken? Whether any communication of the sort described in the petition was received from the Staff Officer, Major Saunders, and why?

Colonel Lawrence's explanation regarding the above-mentioned points has accordingly been called for.

AN EXECUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

AFTER the interval of about twenty years a Musulman has been hanged here for murdering a young lad under most revolting circumstances. On Thursday, early in the morning, the unfortunate man was brought out of his cell pinioned, his arms being corded behind him. He walked perfectly erect, and ascended the scaffold without uttering a word, and took his stand under the beam. The rope was then adjusted and a white cap was drawn over his face, when the bolt was drawn. All was over within two minutes. At this time there were about four hundred spectators. Most of them remarked that had the late Sessions Judge of this place, Mr. Izon, been alive, the prisoner would never have been hanged, and it appeared to have been commonly believed that the Sirkar had authorized him to to suspend the operation of that section of the Penal Code as far as this district was concerned, which authorizes the sentence of death being inflicted on persons guilty of murder.

NURSES' QUARTERS AT THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

THE first meeting of the Committee of the Fund for providing additional quarters for Nurses at the Sassoon Hospital was held at Lothian House, Poona, on Monday. The Committee consists of Mrs E T Candy, Mr W H Crowe, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Dustoor, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hoshanjee Jamaspjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, CSI, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, CIE, Khan Bahadur Khanderao Bedarkar, Khan Bahadur Khanderao V Raste, Mrs T B Kirkham, Khan Bahadur K L Nulkar, CIE, Mr A H Plunkett, Rao Bahadur M G Ranade, CIE, Major-General Solly-Flood, CB, and Surgeon-General W M Webb with Mr C E Solly-Flood as honorary secretary and treasurer. The public on reading the following paper, issued by the honorary secretary, will, we are sure, do all in its power to advance the movement which it has been so thoughtful and generous of the above-named ladies and gentlemen to set on foot, as it is about the most deserving object that at present requires assistance. We are glad to learn that several donations have already been received; and others have been promised. The great and generally acknowledged benefit to all patients, which has followed the introduction of trained nursing in Hospitals, gives rise to an earnest appeal to the generous and charitable for contributions, to allow of additions being made to the present inadequate quarters for the nursing staff at the Sassoon Hospital; and thus enable the number of trained Nurses and probationers, European and Native (under instruction there), to be increased to such an extent as shall not only provide for all the needs of the Hospital in a complete and efficient manner, but also admit of trained Nurses being available for employment in private houses; thereby supplying a want which has long been felt in Poona and its neighbourhood. As very rank, class, and creed benefit: they all being received into the Hospital. It is hoped that all will help this movement, which has received the sanction of Government and the approval and support of Her Excellency the Lady Reay, and of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught.—*Observer*.

BOMBAY RACES, 1890.

THE term of the "Eclipse Stakes," first day, 3rd Race, is cancelled and the following subsituted, viz.:—"A Handicap for all Ponies 13-2 and under and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Top weight not to exceed 11st. ⅞ mile.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
2nd September 1889.

THE Royal Family are not best pleased at the Royal grant being cut down from £40,000 to £36,000, says the *World*, as it will make Prince George's fortune so small, and great pressure was put on the Government to insist on the larger grant. Mr. W. H. Smith, however, knowing that the smaller sum being granted was the price of Mr. Gladstone's support, could not gratify their wishes, and there is a good deal of grumbling about it. The Government made a great mistake in granting the Committee now. They should have got the money, and granted the Committee afterwards, but not in a moment of panic at what the extreme Radicals might do have decided a question of such importance. Great pressure was put on the Queen to disclose her private savings, but she was perfectly obdurate on the point.

THE VICEROY AND THE FINE ARTS.

AT the opening ceremony of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on Thursday last, His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne, who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:—

Your Honour, Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I understand that it would be in accordance with well-established practice that I should address a few words to you before formally declaring that the Exhibition is open. I wish I could bring myself to believe that anything I could say was likely to afford encouragement to the Society, or express adequately the interest which I take in it. I feel, however, that I am not called upon to make any very serious effort for this purpose. The Society is, fortunately, not an infantile institution needing artificial dry nursing, or the stimulating, but not always wholesome, diet of compliments from those in high-places. (Applause.) I believe I am right in saying that this is the twenty-second year of its existence, so that it has already come, so to speak, to man's estate; and although there was a note of warning in the observations which we have just heard from the Secretary, I cannot bring myself to believe that such a Society, in a place like Simla, will ever be allowed to succumb to inanition. (Applause.) The Society is, I am glad to see, able to offer a liberal number of prizes to its competitors, and it is strong in the support of a body of patrons and contributors, the individual members of which, no doubt, change from time to time, but which is likely to be numerous and influential so long as the Government of India annually repairs for a longer or shorter time to Simla and turns a deaf ear to the voice of the wooers who so persistently assure her that "Love is of the vale," or I suppose I should say of the plains, and that it should lose no time in coming down from "yonder mountain heights." (Laughter and applause.) My disinclination to trouble you with a speech is, moreover, increased by the consciousness that I am very ill-fitted to talk to you about art and artistic matters. My predecessor, I believe, handled the brush with considerable skill, but I am sorry to say that my own artistic career began and ended with the production of

SOME EXECRABLE PENCIL DRAWINGS

which I produced at school, and which, indifferent as they were, would have been even worse, if they had not been liberally touched up by the drawing-master. (Laughter.) I should, therefore, be afraid, particularly in the presence of so many ladies and gentlemen who are accomplished artists, to betray my own ignorance, if I attempted to lay down the law, and my only excuse for saying the few words which I am about to address to you must be found in the fact that the whole race of Governor-Generals, Governors, and other representatives of the Crown in different parts of the Empire, are permitted, upon occasions of this sort, to assume an air of mild omniscience, and are privileged to speak upon subjects regarding which they cannot pretend to have any very special knowledge. And I am not sure that the practice does very much harm, because, after all, when they talk about such subjects, they d[illegible] so not as experts, but as representatives of [illegible] ordinary work-a-day imperfectly informed, co[illegible] place, British public. I believe, however, [illegible] artistic matters the public is not a very b[illegible] It may be ignorant of Art in its more scienti[illegible] but I believe its instincts are, in the main, [illegible] makes mistakes in judging of politicia[illegible] men. In that branch of life imposter[illegible] undetected for a long time, but it ra[illegible] takes in judging artists of their wor[illegible] which live, the men whose reputati[illegible] as a rule, earned the reputation b[illegible] scientious work, and it is made for [illegible] and not by their brother artists. [illegible] we may, perhaps, ask ourselves wit[illegible] is the criterion which the public o[illegible] as a matter of fact generally does [illegible] its opinion of the value of a picture [illegible] a painter. I do not know wheth[illegible] with me, but I am inclined to think [illegible] upon which we should insist, above [illegible] the artist's work should be

TRUTHFUL, UNCONVENTIONAL, FRE[illegible] MANNERISMS,

or in a word, faithful to Nature. [illegible] we may go a little further and ask [illegible] mean when we talk about fidelity to [illegible] an oft-quoted line of Pope's whic[illegible] Nature is but Art unknown to [illegible] sure, however, that the conver[illegible] even more true, and that we [illegible] Art ought to be Nature, faith[illegible] reproduced by the brush, or t[illegible] (Applause.) What then do [illegible] that Nature is to be faithfully [illegible] I think, in the first place, t[illegible] artists to try too hard to i[illegible] sometimes think that the ph[illegible] sinners in this respect. I am [illegible] gentlemen who have contribute[illegible] cellent works in the room belo[illegible] reference to the photographers w[illegible] singly or in gracefully disposed [illegible] are very fond indeed of trying [illegible] Nature. (Laughter.) I am afr[illegible] we encourage them in their error, [illegible] rather like—particularly in the case [illegible] pictures—to have a little improvement [illegible] (Laughter.) I will give you an instan[illegible] disatrous effects of this practice. I h[illegible] opportunity of seeing a picture of [illegible] who shall be nameless, surrounded [illegible] of his Council. I should be the f[illegible] real life, they are by no means [illegible] gentlemen (laughter), but I [illegible] them, shall I say, over thirty [illegible] and yet if the picture is tr[illegible] State have left not a single [illegible] countenances. (Laughter.) [illegible] picture would think that [illegible] 1s. 10d., the Russian frontie[illegible] that our official life was [illegible] existence which in some [illegible] attributed to us. (Laugh[illegible] we may, perhaps, also [illegible] friends against going [illegible] attempting

A MERE SE[illegible]

of natural objects o[illegible] meaning by repeating [illegible] was told me when [illegible] my friends there a [illegible] nected with one of the [illegible] was in the habit of [illegible] backwoods every a[illegible] draftsman, and spent [illegible] colors, instead of pur[illegible] noon he had drawn [illegible] litary river and s[illegible] foreground of it he [illegible] two Indians who we[illegible] very picturesque indi[illegible] pened to be of a somb[illegible] sketch gave one of th[illegible] introduce a little bit[illegible] When the sketch was [illegible] the Indians, and asked [illegible] After considering for a[illegible] finger upon the red shirt [illegible] "That damn lie!" (Lau[illegible] allow ourselves to say that w[illegible]

AVOID BOTH TH[illegible]

which I have mentioned, and ne[illegible] rub out wrinkles on the face of Na[illegible] when they and them, nor to imitate her with that pedantic exactitude which found favour with the simple boatman whose emphatic and outspoken criticism, at the risk of shocking your polite ears, I repeated to you just now. (Laughter.) We may, I think, sum the matter up by saying that our artists should not only be the students, but the interpreters of Nature; that we look to them to discover her secrets, to give prominence to her most striking features, and to reveal to us, whose eye is less observant and less trained, the mysteries and beauties which she hides, or only half reveals to the common multitude. (Applause.) It seems to me that it has been by working upon these lines that our greatest painters have achieved their celebrity. Take the case of the portrait painters. No great artist has ever made his reputation by mere flattering of his subjects, by giving them good features instead of bad. Where they have made themselves famous has been by detecting in the countenance of their sitters the character, the spirit, the genius of the man; by seizing upon the attributes which are comprised under the name of

'EXPRESSION'

—attributes without which the face of every man or woman must remain meaningless and insipid. Of no portrait painter was this more true than of the great English master whose premature loss we were deploring a year ago—I mean Frank Hall—a painter who, if he had been the only British portrait painter of any mark produced by our own generation, would have saved that generation from the reproach of obscurity. (Applause.) Or, again, take the case of our great landscape painters. Is it not true that the secret of their success has been that they have been able, so to speak, to

CATCH THE EXPRESSION OF NATURE,

to discover her mysteries, and to detect beauties in shape and colour, in things and scenes, which, unless vivified and illuminated by their genius, would have seemed incapable of giving pleasure to the eye? (Applause.) In this respect it has always seemed to me that there is a very close connection between the work of the Painter and that of the Poet, and I believe that we should find that in the case of the one as in that of the other fidelity to Nature has been one of the great secrets of success. I will take the case of two great Poets whose works are familiar to many of us—I mean Virgil and Tennyson. Both of them are frequent users of the simile, and both of them are in the habit of drawing largely upon natural scenes and objects for this purpose. It is scarcely possible to find a hundred lines in the works of either without some incidental reference to what is generally spoken of as outdoor life, and yet I would defy any one to lay his finger upon a single passage in the similes either of Virgil or Tennyson which is open to criticism upon the ground that it gives an inaccurate or careless representation of natural objects. These similes are, in fact, illustrations to the poet's work, and they are as absolutely faithful to Nature as the delightful woodcuts in the earlier editions of Bewick, or the charming descriptions of country-life contained in the writings of the late Richard Jeffries. (Applause.) I trust then that the Simla Fine Arts Society will allow us, who are not artists, to express our hope that a careful, though discriminating study of Nature, such as I have described, will be one of the objects which it will set itself to encourage. And I think the task should not be a very difficult one, for there is certainly no country in which

NATURE IS MORE PROFUSE

in the attractions which it offers than she is in India. Nowhere are the architectural remains of ancient civilisation more interesting; nowhere is human life more picturesque; nowhere is there to be found greater variety, or more striking forms, or a richer luxuriance of vegetation. Here in the neighbourhood of Simla our artists need certainly not be at a loss as far as the opportunities offered to them by Nature are concerned. It is quite true that there is nothing particularly inspiring in the volumes of mist by which we have been enveloped lately, and that a group of shivering jhampanies, or a high officials swathed in waterproofs, are not particularly picturesque objects. On the other hand, it is impossible to conceive anything more striking than the atmospheric effects which we see around us at this season of the year. Or, again, could anything be more picturesque than the different types of the native population which we encounter at every turn of the road? Then, again, although our vegetation has not the luxuriance of that of the plains, we have many distinct and interesting types of forest growth within a short distance of this place. Altogether the neighbourhood of Simla abounds in features which should help to inspire our artists, and I hope they will not be slow to take advantage of them. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel some hesitation in passing from generalities and in saying anything about the collection of works of art which hang upon these walls. I had a hurried opportunity of examining them yesterday, and I must say that I thought, as a whole,

AN EXTREMELY CREDITABLE COLLECTION.

[illegible] plause.) I am glad to say that I detected amongst [illegible] ictures much evidence of a desire to work upon [illegible] es which I have ventured to recommend. [illegible] eemed to me to be a great many works in [illegible] the artist has endeavoured—and, as far as I [illegible] judge, with success—to reproduce faith- [illegible] aracteristics of the country which he or [illegible] sented on his canvas. (Applause.) I [illegible] especial pleasure the number and ex- [illegible] e contributions made by lady artists [illegible], although I am loth to take upon [illegible] ion particular paintings, I must be [illegible] a compliment to that which has [illegible] Viceroy's Prize—I mean the admira- [illegible] ack Bay at Bombay by Mrs. Jardine. [illegible] noticed too some very spirited heads [illegible] Home (applause), and I feel sure that [illegible] pported by you when I say that the [illegible] uted by Mrs. Hamilton form one [illegible] important and attractive features [illegible] ion. (Applause.) There is another [illegible] o has contributed several most in- [illegible]. I will not refer to all of them, but [illegible] e title of which, if not the subject, [illegible] have attracted the attention of visitors [illegible] om. It is a picture of which we may [illegible] hat there is more in it than meets the [illegible] t it not only with a desire to taste the [illegible] beautifully depicted by the artist, [illegible] flask which is portrayed with so [illegible] ughter.) The real significance of [illegible] deeper. In our school days we [illegible] *Metamorphoses* of Ovid how the [illegible] of antiquity used to transform [illegible] different animate or inanimate [illegible] ess mortals paid the penalty for [illegible] e divine displeasure by finding [illegible] ed into birds or animals. One un- [illegible] son was changed into a laurel bush, [illegible] y rooted in the ground, but it has [illegible] one of the divinities who inhabit the [illegible] mla to transform a Colonel of Royal [illegible] o a dish of mangoes and a quart bot- [illegible] pagne. (Much laughter and applause.) [illegible] d Gentlemen, I have only one more [illegible] n to make, and that is, that I noticed [illegible] sure the good account to which several gal- [illegible] ncers have turned their residence in the remoter [illegible] India or upon its confines, and amongst these [illegible] pay a compliment to Colonel Hart for a [illegible] ellent water-coloured sketches in the [illegible] Quetta; to Captain Bonne, who has [illegible] ith the scenery of parts of Burma; [illegible] whose spirited description of the [illegible] es me as

[illegible] T COURAGEOUS DRAWINGS

[illegible] olonel Strahan, who contributes [illegible] ces, notably one in which he [illegible] epicted with extraordinary ac- [illegible] owth of these misty mountain [illegible] Pullan, whose excellent colour- [illegible] character to his performance. [illegible] o many of us must already [illegible] ul pictures of hill scenery [illegible] rgeon-General, whose ap- [illegible] n this country will be a [illegible] Arts Society alone. We [illegible] el Tanner for a series of [illegible] in black and white in [illegible] must, I am sure, inspire [illegible] a desire to visit those [illegible] estic features he knows so [illegible] ust I omit to mention the [illegible] e (applause), who, both as [illegible] most painstaking and labori- [illegible] great obligation upon [illegible] lso noticed with plea- [illegible] tors are a considerable [illegible] standing whose works [illegible] eir success in the future, [illegible] His Excellency the Com- [illegible] ct that Miss Roberts has [illegible] a spirited first attempt in [illegible] his leads me to say that [illegible] which our artists can, I

[illegible] T PUBLIC SERVICE,

[illegible] aging others to follow their [illegible] ke as early in life as possible [illegible] h or the pencil. I have myself [illegible] strong belief that the education [illegible] oman is incomplete unless he or she has some knowledge of drawing. Of this, at any rate, I am certain, that there is no man or woman who will not be a happier as well as a more useful member of society by the possession of this accomplishment. There is no recreation better for a busy man, there is no better pastime for an idle one. (Applause.) We who can neither paint nor draw owe a very great debt to those who can; they add greatly to our enjoyment; they afford us the means of beautifying our homes; they make us more observant of Nature and her works; and their taste and skill exercise a refining and agreeable influence over our whole lives. (Applause.) I hope, therefore, I may be allowed, in the name of the Simla public, to express our gratitude to the Fine Arts Society of Simla collectively, to wish good luck in years to come to the Society as a whole, and "more power to the elbow" of every individual artist who has contributed, or can, or will, contribute, to these Exhibitions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now declare the Exhibition to be open. (Loud and continued applause.)

In the land of the midnight sun there is open at present a Fishery Exhibition which according to the advertisements, is open at 12 o'clock p.m. till 4 a.m. One cannot help envying the Northerners, not on account of their exhibition, but for having a sun—even at midnight. The intervals at which that luminary visits London appear to get more eccentric every month.

No competent observer can have failed to notice recently what an extraordinary increase there has been in the consumption of cigarettes, but the statistics showing that nearly three hundred millions have been manufactured this year more than last, are surprising. Yet if it is considered that this has now become the favourite smoke of cabmen, omnibus drivers, and toilers of every degree, and that all the time it remains the favourite of the more elegant youths—from the draper's apprentice upwards, it evidently threatens to supplant all other forms.

AN INVASION OF INDIA.

The following is the text of General Chesney's lecture at Simla upon the Indian campaign of Alexander :—

It is a trite remark that India has been many times invaded, and that with the single exception of our own case—if the term invasion can be properly applied to the process which has resulted in the creation of the British-Indian Empire—the invader has always come from the N. W. Frontier. Some people think that India may again become the scene of one more invasion, or attempted invasion, and from the same quarter. This is a speculation, however, which it would not be appropriate to pursue on this occasion or in this company; the invasion to which I propose to invite your attention this afternoon is the invasion by Alexander the Great, the earliest recorded. Perhaps I should rather say the earliest but one, because among the many legends in honour of the god Bacchus, his peaceful conquest of India holds a conspicuous place, and it was the spirit of emulation to surpass the exploits of the son of Jupiter which is said to have been a leading motive which impelled Alexander, who claimed to be descended himself from the hero of the Iliad, to undertake a similar conquest. The exploits of Bacchus, however, are legendary; it is not till we come to the time of Alexander that we tread on the sure ground of history. Even here, however, we have not contemporary history. The most obviously trustworthy account of Alexander's campaigns in India is given by Arrian, a distinguished Greek historian and statesman who flourished in the time of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius, that is about the middle of the second century, A. D. Now, as Alexander the Great died nearly five hundred years before this, the account furnished by Arrian is first hand only in the sense that a history, say by Mr. Froude, of the campaigns of Cressy and Poitiers would be an authentic account of those events. It is generally understood, however, that Arrian reproduced the histories of contemporary historians which have since been lost; he possessed in an eminent degree the critical faculty, the gift of the countrymen of Thucydides and Aristotle, and he gives distances and numbers with such care and accuracy that it is possible to follow the route of Alexander's army from march to march, and to determine the site of his battlefields with almost absolute certainty.

OUR OWN TIMES.

It is held to be a bloody battle when with two armies, each of one hundred thousand men, twenty thousand on each side, are killed and wounded. Well, when forty thousand men are lying on the field killed and wounded, dead and dying, torn and mutilated in every way, heaven knows it is slaughter enough; but still the fact remains that even if we suppose the artillery to have caused none of the casualties—an extreme supposition—it is plain that four-fifths of each army have contributed nothing to the fight beyond making a noise, and that of the millions of cartridges fired off only a perfectly trifling percentage have taken effect. The moral of this is obvious. We may hope that the efforts which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is making to improve the musketry of the army will be pursued until a standard of shooting is arrived at which so much missing becomes impossible. And if the shooting becomes such that out of the hundred cartridges a man may fire during a fight even one only takes effect, the result would be, supposing the two armies to be equal in strength, that the enemy will be annihilated.

NOT FOUGHT IN ONE CAMPAIGN.

These three great battles were not all fought in one campaign. A notable feature of Alexander's strategy is that he did not follow up his beaten adversary, but turned off leisurely to conquer the remote parts of his empire. Three years elapsed between the battle of Granicus on the shores of the Hellespont and the final overthrow of Darius at Arbela, and five years more were occupied in subduing the most distant provinces of the great Persian empire. Alexander's conquest extended to the Jaxartes where he built the furthest of his many Alexandrias; having established another Alexandria to the north of Kabul, identified with the modern Charikar, he set out for the conquest of India eight years after the opening of the war. The composition of his army must no doubt have been greatly changed since it set out from Macedonia; to say nothing of the losses by war and disease garrisons had been left in the conquered cities, but no doubt these casualties were made good by fresh recruits from Greece and Macedonia attracted by the prospect of plunder and promotion, and Alexander had also recruited largely from the warlike races of the countries brought under his dominion. But the same system and discipline pervaded all ranks. An army which had been in the field for eight years, and had marched from the heat of the Nile to the snows of the Hindu Kush, always victorious, was a perfect military engine. India had not then the same definite boundary as now; the realm of the border king, Taxiles, appears to have extended from the neighbourhood of Kabul to the river Jhelum; but indeed the limit of India has seldom been conterminous with the present northwest frontier; Indian rulers have at different times extended their kingdoms far into Central Asia, and the dominons of Asian kings have often included a large slice of India. The notion that the mountains which border British India are a national hard and fast line is a conventional one and of modern origin.

King Taxiles, whose kingdom was astride across the Indus, half on each side, came to Alexander with

OFFERS OF FRIENDSHIP

so that the actual invasion of India at the outset was a peaceful one. But, so far as can be told, although a part of the army may have marched by the Khyber to the Indus escorted by the friendly King Taxiles, the main advance must have been in a more northerly line. This part of the campaign is dealt with somewhat vaguely by the historians, and no wonder when we consider how little is known about the country traversed even now. But it would certainly appear that Alexander did not even go so far south as to Kabul, but marched eastward from the northern city called after him through the difficult country on the north of the Kabul river. Mention is made of his crossing one considerable river on the way, either the Chitral or Swat river, and of his marching up the valley of that river to chastise and subdue the warlike people which then, as now, occupied these fastnesses. For it was his system never to leave a threatening enemy on his flank, but to follow him up and crush him. He must have crossed both these rivers, but whether he went up the first named, perhaps as far as Dir, or whether his march was up the Swat river, is uncertain. This much is known that, after a good deal of hard fighting, he came down to the Indus from the hills bordering the Eusufzai plain. This part of the campaign shows two things, first, the extraordinary energy of Alexander and the endurance of his troops, and secondly, that in an advance on India the Khyber line is not the necessary route. We have been accustomed to consider the country north of the Kabul river as virtually impregnable. The march of Alexander's army is a practical proof to the contrary, and although he was not burdened with artillery and had apparently only mule transport, yet the Greek soldiers all marched in heavy armour, which must have added greatly to the difficulties of warfare among those mountains. There is an obvious moral to be drawn by us from these incidents, although they happened more than two thousand years ago. Alexander worked through these mountains on to the Eusufzai plain. One position has become especially there celebrated for the stubborn defence made—

THE ROCK AORNOS,

to which a large force of the barbarians had retreated, and where the place being supplied with a stream of water, they prepared for a vigorous defence. A pathway up among the rocks having been discovered the place was carried by storm, Alexander as usual leading the way and being the first man in, when such of the garrison as did not escape where put to the sword. The actual site of Aornos (a Greek word signifying a height so steep no bird can alight on it) has been much discussed. By some it has been supposed to be the great mountain Mahabun which forms so imposing an object from the railway near Attock, but I think we must admit that Sir Alexander Cunningham has satisfactorily identified it with the rocky position of Ranighat on the northern side of the Eusufzai plain, which exactly satisfies the description given by the Greek historian. All opposition from the mountaineers having been crushed, Alexander marched to the adjacent Indus, where his lieutenants had meanwhile constructed a bridge of boats which must have closely resembled the bridge of boats of the present day; the boats anchored in the stream by large stones, and connected by a superstructure strong enough to bear elephants, of which several had been presented to the Greeks by King Taxiles. The advance into India was made by way of the present trunk road and railway, through Taxila (the site of the present Shah Dehri) about 10 miles east of Hassan Abdal, the capital of King Taxiles, the extent and wealth of which greatly impressed the Greeks, and offered inviting prospects of plunder further on. The route must no doubt have been continued through the Margilla pass past the present Rawul Pindi. So far the march had been through a friendly country, but behind the Jhelum (Hydaspes) Porus, the King of the Central Punjab, had taken up his position and was awaiting the invader. It is evidence of the remarkable wealth and, according to modern standards, the civilised condition of this part of India, that so comparatively small a country should have been able to maintain a well-appointed army of 50,000 foot, with 200 elephants, a large number of chariots, and a considerable cavalry. What is remarkable about this part of the advance is that it was not made direct on Jhelum, as would appear natural. True that line is over what would be a very difficult country, as any traveller by the existing road knows, still it would be the easiest line; nevertheless it appears certain that Alexander took a more southerly line, and treading his way through the intricate ravines of the upper part of the salt range and leaving Tilla and Rhotas on his left penetrated that range by the gorge through which runs the Bhundhar river and struck the river Jhelum at Jalalpur, about 30 miles below Jhelum. Here there was a long delay.

PORUS WAS DRAWN UP ON THE OTHER SIDE

to dispute the passage. It was now the middle of the hot weather, when the Punjab rivers are in full flood from the melting snows of the Himalayas. Porus expected that Alexander would stop here till the cold season when the river is fordable, and he did stop; but it was while the boat-bridge was transported from the Indus—the larger boats in pieces, the smaller ones whole, and put up again on the Jhelum. The difficulty was even with a bridge to effect the passage in face of a determined and powerful enemy. The business was carried out by the operation so often successful in war, if well planned and executed, a flank march. The broken and picturesque hills which come down to the Jhelum at this point are pierced by a ravine which goes first to the north and then trending to the east comes down to the river about six miles above Jalalpur. Along this route, about 18 miles in all, and just practicable for horses covered from observation, Alexander led a small body of infantry and most of his cavalry. A bridge of boats was prepared here, screened from view by a large island, to which he led his troops over in the night. The Greeks, who had not been able to make any reconnaissances, the banks of the river being strongly patrolled by the Indians, appear to have thought this island, which is still in existence, or was till lately, was next the mainland, and were much disconcerted to find on crossing the stream that they had only got to another island with a broad stream beyond it. To add to the difficulty a furious storm raged which, however, drowned the noise made by the troops; a ford was found, and the Greeks plunged in, the water breast high, and got across, and by daybreak had formed up in line at right angles to the river. Porus changed front to meet them. 4,000 cavalry, 300 chariots, 200 elephants, and 30,000 foot, the elephants in front, because the horses of the Greek cavalry would not face them. Alexander to avoid this divided his cavalry, in which force he was much superior, both in numbers and discipline, into two bodies, and attacked on the two flanks: the Indian cavalry was driven back among the elephants: these beasts galled by the arrows from the Greek archers in front and thrown into confusion by the horsemen, became ungovernable, and as if madness had seized them "trampled under foot friends and foes without distinction, and at last making a hideous noise passed out of the battle." Alexander having surrounded the Indian cavalry with his own "made a signal to the foot to close their shields together and advance in a firm body"—the Macedonian phalanx, in fact. The Indian cavalry thus attacked was

ALMOST ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

At this point Alexander's second-in-command, in obedience to orders previously given, crossed the river with the main body of Greek infantry and falling on the flank and rear of the enemy completed its destruction. The battle, it may be observed, was fought almost exactly on the ground of Chilianwallah, the Greeks, however, facing to the south and the Indians to the north, so that the well-known distich—

Swords are crossed and bayonets fixed
First where fought great Alexander

is literally true. I dare say it may often have occurred to many of those here present what a much more formidable thing an ancient battle was in some respects than a modern one. A modern battle indeed is serious enough; the din, the smoke, the rattle of musketry, the thunder of the artillery, the crashing of shells, which if they do not do much damage at any rate make a great deal of noise and have a tremendous moral effect, death and wounds on all sides, from foes, seen and unseen, all this makes presence in a battle a great even in a man's life. But in the battle of old days the very absence of noise, except the words of command, the tramp of men and the clashing of armour, above all the closeness of your adversary, must have been still more of a kind to try the nerves. It is said indeed that we are going back to a clear atmosphere and comparative quiet; a smokeless powder has been discovered, and we are promised a powder which will explode without making any noise, and when these inventions are perfected a modern battlefield will offer very new experiences. What, however, we shall never get back to is

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

And it was this that made a battle so decisive in olden days, and which was the cause of the tremendous slaughter that used to be the fate of the beaten side. An ancient battle was really a very short affair. No doubt a good deal of time was consumed in marshalling the troops and bringing them into action; there was a good deal of preliminary skirmishing on the part of the cavalry; and the battle was usually prefaced by archery practice by the light troops on both sides; but when the infantry actually engaged the business must have been decided in a very few minutes. The fact is that when two men or two bodies of men meet with sword or spear, a prolonged contest, of the kind, for example, represented by the two sons of Mr. Vincent Crummles, is from the nature of the case impossible. Once two bodies actually close on each other, hand to hand, whether infantry or cavalry, the affair is over; one side gives way, and then woe betide the one which does so. Now-a-days only cavalry meet hand to hand, and not often they; when the battle is lost a large part of the army is already at a distance and gets off unharmed. But there was no escape for the man in armour, and when he turned his back his shield was no defence. The Greeks were loud in praises of the Indians; never, they declared, in all their eight years of constant warfare had they met with such skilled and gallant soldiers, who moreover surpassed in stature and bearing all the other races of Asia. They are full too of admiration for the wealth and fertility of the country, and they particularly note that, besides the many opulent towns, the land is covered with prosperous villages. The Indian village community evidently flourished even at that distant period, and in the brave and manly race which fought so stoutly under Porus twenty-two centuries ago, we may recognise all the fine qualities of the Punjabi agrarian people of the present day, the gallant fellows who fought us in our turn so stubbornly, now the most valuable component of the Indian Empire, and the best soldiers of its Queen-Empress. India was at this period Buddhist, but the distinction of caste was clearly marked and noted by the acute invaders, who distinguish the Brahmins, whom they term sophists, and whose great sway over the people is mentioned, and the ascetics or faqirs who spent their time in doing nothing, and whom the Greeks styled gymnosophists because they went naked. One of these was asked if he did not fear death: "Far otherwise," he replied, "because then I shall get rid of that loathsome companion, my body." Another worthy who had passed several years sitting on a log on being asked by a learned Greek in camp why he did this: "How can you spend your life better?" was the reply, which it may be observed contains in a nutshell the whole philosophy of the monastic life. After the great battle on the Jhelum, Alexander continued his march to the south-east, turning aside according to his practice to

CRUSH ALL ENEMIES

threatening his flank. Marching by Lahore and Umritsar even then considerable places across the Jalandar Doab he arrived at the banks of the Sutlej, the ancient Hyphasis. Here he halted to refit his army before advancing to the conquest of India, and it is recorded that he sent to Greece for twenty thousand fresh suits of armour. This incident suggests the completeness of his transport system. A suit of armour and arms probably weighed three-quarters of a maund, and we may assume that with the arms a good many other articles were indented for at the same time. Altogether we may take it that the requisition was for not less than from 20,000 to 30,000 mule-loads—30,000 laden mules to be despatched from Macedonia to the Sutlej! A large order. And this suggests another consideration. Alexander's army on the Sutlej was 50,000 strong; how about his lines of communication? During the late Afghan war over 50,000 men crossed the frontier, yet I believe the General had never at any time more than 10,000 men in hand at the front; the rest were swallowed up in holding obligatory posts and keeping up the line of communication. Now if 40,000 men are needed for this purpose to keep 10,000 effective in the front, when the distance to be covered was only 200 miles, what would be the force required to secure the line of communication between Macedonia and the army halted on the banks of the Sutlej? The answer is to be found in the system of war pursued by Alexander. Greek Generals and garrisons were left at certain points on the road; and where complete submission was made, the enemy was left in possession of his country and converted into an ally. But where the resistance was obstinate, Alexander left no enemies behind. The formula was a simple one, and is repeated over and over again. The men were put to the sword, the women and children were sold into slavery. Sometimes mercy was extended to the men, their lives were spared, and they too were sold as slaves. To appreciate the horror of ancient war, we must remember that the slave population thus created were not an inferior race, African savages little higher than the more intelligent animals: even the inhabitants of the Greek cities which covered Western Asia were liable to this fate; and the most cultured and keenest witted race the world has ever seen, the man who might one day be discussing in their public garden the philosophy of Plato, or witnessing at the theatre the tragedies of Eschylus, might on the next be doomed to spend the rest of his life deprived of almost every attribute of manhood. And who can adequately describe the fate of the women and children? Modern war is under some aspects a brutal thing enough, but at least we are spared such contingencies as these.

ABOUT TO CROSS THE SUTLEJ.

But now, when Alexander was about to cross the Sutlej, an unexpected obstacle presented itself. His army refused to go further. "Look," they said, "how great the multitude of Greeks and Macedonians who set forth eight years ago, how few are left; if we go further none of us will remain to return home." In vain Alexander tried to bring them round, urging that he had shared all their labours and dangers, always in the front, and promising more plunder and large grants of land when they got home. They wanted to go home at once. Finding that he could not shake their resolve Alexander put the best face on the matter; he ordered large sacrifices to be made to the gods, and declaring the auspices to be unfavourable to an advance, he marched back to the Jhelum, where he had founded two cities, and having constructed a large fleet of boats, set off down the river, a force marching along the east bank, the main body in the boats.

It is a remarkable evidence of the populous and civilised condition of the Punjab at this time that bordering on the kingdom of Porus there should have been

A HIGHLY ORGANISED MILITARY COMMUNITY

throughout the lower course of the Punjab rivers which offered a stubborn opposition to the invader, put down by him with more than his usual severity. The defence of the modern Mooltan by the Malli was perhaps the most desperate action ever fought by Alexander. Thence the fleet pursued its course, the troops fighting and conquering on their way till at last the mouths of the Indus were reached which river the Greeks had at first supposed to be the head of the Nile on account of the crocodiles they found in it. Here they were greatly astonished at the phenomenon of the tides seen by them for the first time. They arrived at the coast during the height of the south-west monsoon. Some months were spent in fitting out the fleet and in numerous expeditions by land throughout Sind, extending as far as the Ran of Cutch; then when the cold season arrived and the north-east monsoon, Alexander despatched as large a part of the army as the fleet would hold, under Nearchus, one of his best Generals, up the Persian Gulf, and led the remainder in person in the same direction by land. The difficulties to be encountered in this march, of which he was warned, only determined him the more in the enterprise, to show, he said, that no country was impossible by such soldiers, led by such a General. We may well believe the historian that all the hardships endured by his army in their ten years campaigning were not to be compared with those they underwent in that march through the deserts of Gedrosia. Hitherto, although frequent reference is made to the cold and snow encountered, especially in the campaigns on the Oxus and the Hindu Kush, nothing is said about the heat encountered. Now for the first time this is dwelt upon, and we may well imagine what must have been suffered from this by troops clad in armour, and to whom the sola topee was unknown. We may remember indeed that they were not men from the cold North, but Greeks of Asiatics; yet the march through the deserts of Gedrosia, as this inhospitable land was then called, could not be made by any troops without tremendous loss. All the transport animals died except such as were killed for food; great numbers of men died also from heat and thirst; stragglers fell out and were never seen again. Thus the army struggled on in daily diminishing numbers suffering torments, but Alexander always marching on foot at the head, "that the troops might the more patiently endure those hardships which the General suffered in common with them." At last after a three months' struggle they reached a more fertile country and met with convoys of supplies sent out to meet them, and the remnant of the army reached Persepolis. Two years later, while preparing for fresh expeditions against Arabia and other still unconquered countries, Alexander died of fever at Babylon.

THE RESULT.

The result of his eight years campaign was that the whole of this vast region became Grecianised, and this Greek civilisation, although swept away by the successive wave of Mahomedan invasion and Tartar devastation, till now it is represented only by a few stray coins or fragments of broken columns, yet lasted for nine centuries, that is as long as from the Norman Conquest to the present day. Nor can we stop to inquire how it came about, on the other hand, that the Greek conquest of Upper India exercised so little permanent influence on that country. The first and most appropriate inference to be drawn on this occasion from the wondrous story of Alexander's conquests is that the causes of this marvellous success are to be found first in the discipline and valour of the Macedonian army, of a young and vigorous nation starting with all the advantages of Greek civilisation without Greek effeminacy, a new people bursting in on the effete and overgrown Persian empire; next and above all in the personal character of Alexander who, with absolute authority and perfectly unscrupulous in using it, possessed the highest military qualities, adding to his genius for war an unbounded capacity for taking pains and undergoing fatigue, and an extraordinary degree of personal courage. Alexander's career exemplifies in the completest way the truth that for success in war the all-important factor is the General. The army may be brave and well-disciplined, but unless it has a leader of exceptional skill, energy and courage, it will accomplish nothing.

THE GENERAL'S CHARACTER.

It is this surpassing importance of the General's character which, among other things, gives such value and dignity to the soldier's profession. It has been said that the military is not the highest form of genius, but no other form contributes so largely to fashion the world's history. Well, we cannot all be Generals commanding armies, but the same truth holds good for all ranks. If a good General makes a good army, so does a good commanding officer make a good regiment. Why does one regiment differ from another in quality, when the material of each is the same, but because of the character of the officers and the difference in leading. Herein lies the moral of my tale, as it applies to us and our time. Alexander's army was what it was because it trusted so absolutely in him, because his men found him always in front, to lead the way in every dangerous enterprise, because he was ready for every emergency, because his energy, endurance and courage kindled the same qualities in all ranks. Happily in our army a good General has splendid material to work with in its officers, for I believe that, whatever may be its defects in organisation or its weakness in numbers, the British army is superior to all others in the character and vigour of its officers—in the present equally as in the past. I am no *laudator temporis acti*: I believe that the spirit and ability of our officers was never higher than now, and that the younger generation give the highest promise for the future; but even to British officers it may be permitted to remind them that the way to maintain a high standard is to keep in view a high ideal, such as is furnished by Alexander and the greatest military commanders, and that if every man resolved so to bear himself that those under him, whether he commands a corps or a company, shall look up to him as their best and most trusted leader; an army so inspired, whatever may be awaiting it in the future, will assuredly come out brightly from the ordeal, so bearing itself as to earn the soldier's highest reward, the consciousness of duty nobly preformed, the approbation and gratitude of his Queen and country.

It is strange and a little pathetic, observes a contemporary, to notice how completely, since her husband's death the Empress Augusta has disappeared from public view—one scarcely ever hears her name mentioned now. She is living at the Castle of Coblentz, where she spent some of her earlier years when Prince William was Governor-General of the Rhenish provinces. Of course, since the fall, which occurred when she was getting better from the painful operation which she endured so well that the old Emperor cried, "My wife is a saint," she has been more or less of an invalid, but still her health is wonderful for her years. The story that the aged Empress had embraced Roman Catholicism is not true, although she seems to become more ardently religious every day. What gave plausibility to the rumour was the circumstance that one of her favourite attendants is a sister from one of the religious houses at Munster, and her *demoiselle d'honneur* the Catholic Countess of Nesselrode.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE PLAN OF ACTION.

A council of war, consisting of the captains of the A squadron, Milford Haven, was summoned by Sir George Tryon to meet in his cabin on Monday morning, Aug. 12, and sat nearly all the forenoon. The utmost secrecy as to future movements has been strictly enjoined. Subsequently the correspondent of the *Times* on board the Hercules had an interview with Admiral Tryon, who explained the position on the eve of the "declaration of war." In the words of the Admiralty, "A strong maritime power, with whom hostilities are considered to be imminent, prepares a fleet in two of its principal naval ports. A British force of superior strength is stationed in what are considered to be the most suitable strategical positions for masking the enemy's ports, in which their forces are assembled, and in addition small squadrons are placed in the most suitable positions on the coast for the purpose of patrolling and affording protection against the attack of cruisers. The admiral in command of the British fleet is, on war being declared, left an entirely free hand with regard to (1) the disposal of the force under his orders, which is to be utilised according to the best of his judgment for the attack on the fleet of the enemy or any part of his forces should they leave their fortified ports; (2) the protection of the coasts of Great Britian; (3) the protection of British commerce in the Channel and its vicinity. Ireland is to represent the country of the enemy, Great Britain, British territory. When coaling has been completed and the fleets are in all respects ready, the admirals in command would report this by telegram to the Admiralty direct. These reports having been received, the following telegrams are to be sent to both admirals and to the officers in command of detatched squadrons:—'Hostilities are to commence.' This telegram having been received, both admirals are left entirely free to carry out their operations in accordance with their views and judgment."

THE ENEMY.

The enemy—otherwise the Achill force, or B squadron—is under the command of Admirals Baird and D'Arcy Irvine, and the following is a statement of his strength:—Battle-ships—Northumberland, Anson, Collingwood, Camperdown, Inflexible, Devastation, Monarch, Hero, and Iron Duke. Cruisers—Australia, Immortalite, Mersey, Arethusa, Iris, Magicienne, and Calypso. Torpedo depot ship, Hecla; sloop, Nymphe; gun vessel, Curlew; gun-boats, Grasshopper and Rattlesnake, with torpedo-boats Nos. 25, 41, 42, 49, 50, 78, 79, and 80. Nine battle-ships, seven cruisers, five other vessels, and eight torpedo-boats. The hostile power—which might be Ireland herself should she ever obtain her independence—is operating from its fortified ports of Queenstown, Bantry, Kingstown, Belfast, and Lough Swilly, and the operations have been going on, not within the limits of one locality, but all round the coast.

THE DEFENDERS.

The defending force, at the commencement of the manœuvres, was so distributed that no point upon the British coasts was left altogether without protection. At Lamlash Bay, in the Island of Arran, under the orders of Admiral Sir George Tryon, who commands the principal defending fleet, was the C squadron, consisting of the battle-ships Hotspur and Belleisle, coast-defence ships Gorgon, Cyclops, and Hocate, two small craft, the Hearty and the Plover, and four torpedo-boats—Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54. Further south, at Milford Haven or in its neighbourhood, was the main fleet, or A squadron, under the orders of Sir George Tryon and Rear-Admiral Tracey. This consists of the battle-ships Hercules, Rodney, Neptune, Howe, Ajax, Conqueror, Invincible, Rupert, Black Prince, Warspite, Shannon, and Northampton. Cruisers—Undaunted, Narcissus Galatea, Aurora, Thames, Forth, Mercury, Medea, Melpomene, Marathon, Serpent, and Mohawk; gun-boats Sharpshooter, Sandfly, and Spider; with torpedo-boats Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 66, 71, 75, 77, 81; twelve battle-ships, twelve cruisers, three small craft, and ten torpedo-boats. The next squadron was attached to the Devonport centre, and consisted of the cruisers Inconstant and Racoon, the coast defence vessel Prince Albert, and six torpedo-boats, Nos. 2, 23, 24, 34, 45, and 55. At Portsmouth there was no special force, but in the Downs for the Sheerness centre are stationed the E squadron, consisting of the cruiser, Volage, the coast-defence ships Glatton and Hydra, the gun-boats Trent, Slaney, and Medway and six torpedo-boats, Nos. 4, 12, 63, 64, 65, and 72. The east coast squadron, under the command of Admiral Lethbridge, was divided into two parts, stationed at the naval centres of Leith and Hull. At Leith were the cruisers Active and Medusa, the gun-boats Pigmy, Spey, Tees, and Watchful, and two torpedo boats, Nos. 73 and 74. The force at Hull consisted of the cruisers Ruby and Tartar; two small craft, the Traveller and Medina, and two torpedo-boats Nos. 67 and 68.

THE SIGNALLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The coast-line of England and Scotland has been divided into groups of signal stations, in each of which is a naval centre. In the event of a hostile cruiser being seen from any of the ninety signal stations the information is at once handed in to the postal telegraph office on a specially prepared form. On its receipt the clerk wires the information to every signal station in his group, to the naval centres of the contiguous group, to the nearest military depot, and to the Admiralty. The result is that, within a very short space of time after the appearance of the strangers, every signal station in the vicinity is on the *qui vive*. The whole working of the plan is automatic. Based on existing telegraphic arrangements, it proceeds on the assumption that, having once been seen, no strange vessel can remain within sight of the coast without accurate intelligence of its movements being constantly recorded at all necessary points. For the use of the Achill fleet a similar system is at work in Ireland.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

War was declared at six o'clock on Thursday morning, 15th ult., and elaborate precautions were at once taken by the ships of the C Squadron, which has the protection of the coast from Dungeness to Cromer, for the defence of the approaches to the capital. Admiral Sir George Tryon has theoretically destroyed the docks and shipping of Belfast, so that it can render no assistance to the enemy, and yesterday afternoon five torpedo-boats steamed quietly up the Liffey, destroyed the shipping, and returned at the rate of twenty knots an hour, a few ineffectual shots being fired by the garrison at the Pigeon House, which had only just awakened to the fact of the attack. In some of the towns on the Channel the volunteers have received orders to be in readiness, and at Dundee they were actually called out, and mustered 400 strong, on the rumour that the enemy's fleet was threatening the Tay.

THE BALKAN STATES.

The second anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne was celebrated on Wednesday, the 4th ult., with great festivities, both at Sofia and in the provinces. During the forenoon Prince Ferdinand went in state to the Cathedral, where a solemn "Te Deum" was sung. Afterwards a grand review took place. After the review his Highness received the Ministers, the President, and Vice-President of the Sobranje, and representatives of the different religious bodies. The high civil and military functionaries from the provinces also attended the audience.

It is officially reported from Sofia that the military preparations in Bulgaria are keeping pace with those in Servia, as the arming of the Servian "militia" and other measures of a similar character compel the neighbouring States to be watchful. The condition of the Servian finances being inadequate to meet the large expenditure demanded by these measures, it is natural that the question should arise when the means are derived to meet it.

A member of the Odessa Panslavist Committee assures the *Daily News* correspondent in that city that Russia will shortly bring sufficient influence to bear upon the King and the Regency in Servia to procure the expulsion of ex-King Milan. It is generally believed there that the Obrenavitch dynasty could be threatened by no greater danger than the presence and meddlesome intrigues of the ex-King at Belgrade, and that the Regents will regret when too late that they ever partially reinvested him with his former regal powers, which he now exercises under the cloak of parental authority over the young King.

Queen Natalie, in several letters she has written to ladies at Belgrade, announces her intention of leaving for Belgrade on the 22nd inst. It is said that this decision on her part is owing to the refusal of King Milan to agree to the meeting on the frontier between King Alexander and his mother.

In the big free land of America they are always suppressing something or other. Now it is John Chinaman who is being cleared out; anon the indigent pauper is refused admission; then there is a crusade against sparrows and rooks, but these are trifles compared with the latest and most herculanean task, the extermination of the common scold. "You are small in size, but your tongue is a terror. You are fined five dollars," said Justice Duffy, the other day, to one of the species. Whether an overflow of the treasury or the depopulation of female America is to be the final result remains to be seen.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Manchester correspondent of the *Times* writes:—In recent discussions of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it has been interesting to see the diversity of character in which "private enterprise" has figured. The rumour of Government loans for Indian railways is welcomed from very different quarters—from some who personate private enterprise coyly prepared to be courted with guarantees or subsidies, and from others who view private enterprise in that direction as a discredited and self-confessed adventuress upon whom the door should be shut once for all by the enterprise of the State. The matter, however, has been canvassed in circumstances of the utmost seriousness. Lancashire looks to railway extension in the East to give our cotton trade a development, which European and Western markets no longer offer. Yet pressing and imperative as are the commercial and private interests at stake, no one seems to dream that those interests unaided will do the work. India, not England, being the scene of action, perhaps an apparent anomaly explains itself away. Indian interests are certainly quite as much concerned as English. Not that the discussion has been confined to railways in India alone. For seven or eight years the Chamber of Commerce has had before it the plans of Mr. Hallet and Mr. Colquhoun for railway connection between India and China. The opening of large markets along the route might be naturally followed by the formation of a railway system over all China, and another consequence might be the saving of British trade from French competition by a through line from the China Sea to the Persian Gulf. But as regards the Indian interior, the Government policy of leaving all to unaided private enterprise for the future has few but official defenders. It is blamed alike by those who have the widest regard for India's welfare, and by those who look primarily to the needs of Lancashire. The poverty of the native taxpayers is at once the plea for standing still and the spur to action. As an excuse it is laughed aside. British rule, it is argued, has reduced the burden on the natives of India till they are about the lightest taxed people in the world. Railways lessen the expenses of administration, rescue great populations from famine, and are a first condition of the country's general progress and wealth. Since private enterprise betrays its incapacity, say some, why not take it at its word and substitute a grand State system of commercial railway extensions? The drift of evidence is that it would pay well and relieve the tax-payer. When Mr. Westland laid before the Chamber of Commerce the probable resolution of the Government to do nothing, a simple amendment that it should do everything was suggested by his friend, Sir Edward Watkin, who came with him as if on purpose. "On the matter of taxation," says Sir Edward, "to stop making railways to help the Indian Budget is simply suicidal." On Lord Cross taking office as Secretary for India, Sir Edward urged him to undertake some 20,000 miles of extension, to be finished in five years at an estimate of £100,000,000 sterling borrowed on State credit at, or under, 3 per cent. It would be wrong to say that nothing has since been done, but nothing on this comprehensive scale has been attempted.

A later contributor to the information of the Chamber is Colonel Marryat, who, as secretary of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, an important effort of "private enterprise," declares it a good property, which, "with patience and good seasons," will yield good returns. But he says the investors are by no means satisfied. In 1888, its second year, it earned 3¼ per cent. on a paid-up capital exceeding £2,000,000. The stock is at a discount, and, "if these are the best results which can be produced to induce the public to embark in private enterprise, the outlook is not encouraging, for, presumably, the Government, when they started the policy of private enterprise, put forward in the first place the lines which were most likely to yield a good return to the investors." The railways still required are generally to be classed as branches or feeders of trunk lines already made. Then it is felt that the Government, as trunk-line owner, as landowner, and otherwise, ought to share the risks of a construction from which it must in any case benefit more than the private investor ever will. La [illegible] profits on feeder lines must be remote, their de [illegible] lopment slow, and the trunk lines may be expe [illegible] to take the lion's share. Trunk lines might w [illegible] the branches at less cost than they could work i [illegible] pendently. It is suggested also that the constru [illegible] of the new lines should have a rebate from the [illegible] ones—10 per cent., say—on traffic brought t [illegible] latter by the former. Either this or a mod [illegible] guarantee or subsidy for a limited period seems i [illegible] pensable. Colonel Marryat's company has [illegible] plaints to make both against the Government [illegible] against "guaranteed" competitors. Private enterp [illegible] has not only this example to warn it, but has a [illegible] doubt whether the feeders can be worth makin [illegible] they have not been made by those whom the [illegible] chiefly benefit. Other difficulties are found [illegible] fluctuations of policy at head-quarters, con [illegible] opinion among local and imperial authorities, an [illegible] want of some agency at the India Office which [illegible] promptly settle questions as they arise, in pl [illegible] familiar dead-lock and delay. Colonel M [illegible] something to say of official dislike and [illegible] this same "private enterprise" which [illegible] Government has desired to encourage: [illegible] are human, and naturally do not lik [illegible] dertaking lines which they would pre [illegible] up by Government." How pleasant t [illegible] then, from frowns to smiles, if the [illegible] were to be gratified, as Sir Edward [illegible] should.

But if private enterprise is, a [illegible] wooed instead of slighted, Colonel [illegible] to think it might on very modest [illegible] suggests a guarantee of 3 per cent., [illegible] the chance of an additional ½ net [illegible] "and free from stamp duty." [illegible] guarantee opens the way to inv [illegible] money. Or the money might, [illegible] be raised on "a 4 per cent. silver [illegible] ½ surplus, provided that Governm [illegible] the capital in sterling at par o [illegible] the line." But a variety of [illegible] assistance are mentioned, and [illegible] Commerce has ordered the [illegible] ryat's address to be print [illegible] not escape consideration. [illegible] Colonel Marryat, as of all [illegible] question, is the impossibili [illegible] India can go on with its p [illegible] way, or that private enter [illegible] quite unaided. Colonel Ma [illegible] ment must either aid private en [illegible] railways themselves." And Sir [illegible] somewhat different view of the term [illegible] pears in the following observation ("Indi [illegible] "It is obvious that the Indian State coul [illegible] way loans in perpetuity, in gold at 3, [illegible] 99 years' terminal annuity at 3½ pe [illegible] or perhaps less. This is at least 1 to 1 [illegible] cent. less than would be demanded by 'ass [illegible] private enterprise.'" It is not, however, the m [illegible] supposition of a lower rate that decides his choice, but the conviction that private enterprise must continue to act slowly as well as wastefully, and "on no single concentrated system." State construction must mean both direct profit on the investment and a distribution of far larger profit to the country at large. "Assisted" private enterprise means (says Sir Edward) the country getting three miles of line where it ought to get five at the same annual interest charge. Colonel Marryat shows by the example of the Bengal and North-Western that if lines made by unassisted private enterprise prove successful Government could only buy them at a far heavier price than if they had been guaranteed. "On the other hand, if a private enterprise company is a dead failure, Government, sooner or later, has to come to its assistance and give it a guarantee." What investors want, he adds, is a moderate but certain and immediate return, not high profits ten years off with a large bonus after twenty-five. Yet twenty-five years is but little in the life of a country, and as the State can wait it should make the bargain which is best in the long run, even by increased expense at first. In 1912 "India will have to pay £1,320,000 more for the line (the Bengal and North-Western Railway) than it would if the Government had granted a moderate guarantee in the first instance." This may clinch the argument as between private enterprise "assisted," and "unassisted." But as between either of these and State constructions, many are inclined to Sir Edward Watkin's view, whether or not they "forget" (as he says people in England often do) "that the Government of India is paternal, and that when it ceases to be so it will cease altogether, so far as the Sovereign and people of England are concerned." On this basis of course no end of things become State business, from which a non-paternal State must hold its hands as far as possible. And if the paternal statesmen of India are to busy themselves more with commerce, even Sir Edward Watkin does not forget to urge them to "commercialise" their methods. His little book has, indeed, that word for its motto.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SOME rather exciting games and very fair shows of batting were witnessed during the second week in August. Surrey played a magnificent game against Middlesex, making the heavy score of 507 against 236 and 197, thus winning by an innings and 74 runs. On Saturday, the third day of the match at Kennington Oval, the Middlesex eleven were placed in a most unenviable position. They had no possibility of winning, while after the rain on Friday they stood every prospect of being defeated. Though the wicket was slower than before, it never became so difficult as might have been expected, and Middlesex made an excellent fight, but could not quite avert defeat. After a showery and unsettled morning the weather turned out pleasantly fine, and there was a very good company to witness the conclusion of the match.

When rain put a stop to the game on Friday afternoon Surrey had completed a first innings of 507, and Middlesex had lost two wickets for 83. On Saturday morning there was some very fine hitting by Messrs. Stoddart, Walker, Hadow, and Vernon, and it was not until three o'clock that the Middlesex innings closed for 236. Mr. Stoddart increased his not-out score of 48 to 72, and the chief hits of his admirably played and faultless innings were seven fours, four threes, and eigth twos. The Surrey bowling was good, but the fielding left something to be desired, and two or three fairly easy chances were missed.

Middlesex had to face the tremendous majority of 271, and when they went in a second time at twenty minutes past three they had little hope of saving the game. At the outset it scarcely seemed as if the total would be more than 120 or 130, for though Mr. Stoddart again played in fine commanding style there were five wickets down for 86. Then, however, the Surrey bowling was freely knocked about, and again the fielding was greatly at fault, Lohmann being very unlucky in having several catches missed off him. Messrs. Vernon and Hadow batted freely and well, and West, after giving an easy chance at cover-point, hit with power and vigour making eight fours, one three, and six singles in his forty-one. The last Middlesex wicket fell at five minutes past six for 197, so that Surrey with twenty-five minutes to spare won the match by an innings and 74 runs, and so scored their fourth successive victory within a fortnight.

After a close fight against time the second game of the Canterbury week ended in a draw, Kent, with six wickets to fall, wanting but eight runs to win when time was called. There was great excitement towards the close, but the home team threw away their chances by not forcing the game directly they went in with an hour and a quarter to play and 79 runs to win. It must be said the ground was not easy, and the bowlers were keeping a little short, still the effort ought to have been made, as Kent could not have actually lost. The best performance of the day was Radcliffe's 101 not out, the result of three hours and three quarters' play. He hit nine fours, six threes, ten twos, and 27 singles.

Yorkshire was unlucky in the game with Cheshire. Heavy rains towards the end of the match undoubtedly prevented Yorkshire from gaining the victory that at one time seemed highly probable. As it was the game was left drawn greatly in Yorkshire's favour, as when the last shower fell at ten minutes past six, causing the match to be abandoned, Cheshire with three wickets down in their second innings wanted still 92 runs to avert a single-inning defeat. Cheshire's first innings, in which two wickets had fallen on Friday for 24 runs, finished off in an hour for an additional 43, and against this Yorkshire made 192. Hall, who batted with remarkable freedom, made 30 out of 54 in an hour, going in first and being fourth out, and Moorhouse played a good not out innings. But the best feature of the innings was Ulyett's brilliant innings of 72. He made this number out of 110 while he was batting in an hour and 35 minutes, and did not give a direct chance until shortly before he was out. His figures were a six—a straight drive out of the ground;—seven fours, three threes, and eight twos.

Yorkshire's innings, the commencement of which as delayed for twenty minutes by a shower, while ther fall of rain interrupted it for half an hour r in the afternoon, closed just before five o'clock; hen only an hour and twenty minutes remained cricket, and Cheshire wanting 125 to save the ings' defeat, had to play very cautiously for a aw. They lost three wickets for 33 in just an hour, hen the rain came on again, and the match was oned.

pshire suffered severely at the hands of Warre, being beaten by an innings and 237 Hampshire in their first innings only managed ickshire on Friday reached 232, and on losed the innings for 409. Mr. Mott w, by excellent cricket during their partday, put on 144. And when play comrday the not-outs, Mr. Mott with 52 ith 40, resuming their positions at the and Mr. Forster bowling, Mott lip with his score at 62, and despite e score was rapidly raised. Mott ken at mid-off for a well played ding eight fours and six threes. put on during the partnership.

e close was not out 68, and had or his runs, his hits comprising one o threes, and nine twos. The innand a quarter hours in compilation. y of 324 on this first essay, in then re dismissed for 87, Mr. Bencraft s 29. Mr. Powell is not in his old the finish were beaten by an in-

short work of Sussex in the ton. Sussex had a choice of gave a very poor display of of an hour and a half were icket was slow and soft, but difficult to account for the Only Mr. Newham and Quaife nd these two players secured of the 62 made from the bat. bowled unchanged throughout the rmer came out with a most remark- The Lancashire fielding was in every e, and Pilling kept wicket in his best

g only to face such a small total, the Lancamen naturally went in with great confidence, their innings lasted from ten minutes to three til twenty minutes past six. The total amounted 225. Barlow and Briggs carried off the batting honours, and both played exceedingly fine cricket, though in totally different styles. Barlow showed great care and judgment, and was at the wickets two hours and ten minutes for his 55, while Briggs hit up his 56 in an hour and five minutes, exactly half the time occupied by his companion.

On resuming, the Sussex eleven were unable to recover from their very bad start of the previous day, and by a quater-past three in the afternoon they had suffered a crushing defeat by an innings and 33 runs. At the outset Sussex looked like easily saving the innings, as Bean and Mr. Newham played excellent cricket, and the score was up to 73 before the first wicket fell. Bean's batting was decidedly the feature of the day, and the professional set his companions an example which might have been followed with advantage. He made 51 out of 73 in an hour and twenty minutes without giving a chance, and among his hits were six fours, three threes, and three twos. After his departure eight wickets went down for the addition of 55 runs, and Mr. Newham and Quaife were the only batsmen able to offer any serious resistance to the excellent bowling of Watsom and Briggs, who again took all the Sussex wickets between them. In the whole match Watson accomplished the remarkable performance of taking ten wickets at a cost of only 67 runs, while Briggs's nine wickets were obtained for 107 runs.

Amidst a scene of great excitement at Leyton Essex beat Surrey by 135 runs. Every member of the home team played up well, but the chief share in the victory belonged to Pickett, the Essex bowler. In the first innings of Surrey he took six wickets for 52 runs, and in the second he sent down 16 overs and a ball for 26 runs and six wickets. So delighted were the spectators with his performance that a collection was made on the ground and a sum of £26 was obtained. Mr. Bishop obtained seven wickets in the match, but his delivery was so questionable that his success can scarcely be welcomed.

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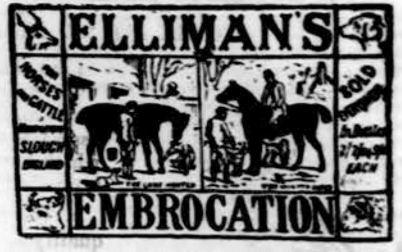

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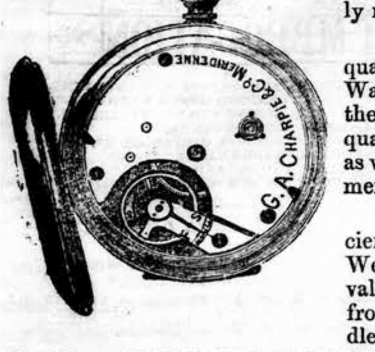

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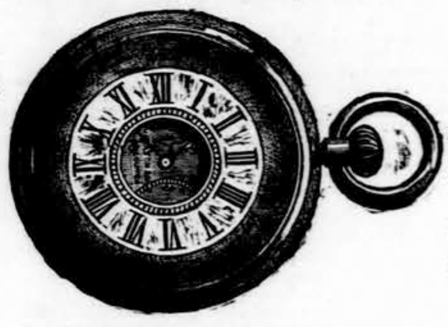

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